THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS GUIDE;

or

An Account of the ancient and present STATE of that PLACE,

To which is Added a particular Description of the

Towns and Villages, Remains of Antiquity,

Gentlemens Seats, Founderies, &c. &c.

within the Circumference of Sixteen Miles.

Mount Pleasant.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

Printed and Sold by J. Sprange, at his Circulating Library.

Sold also in LONDON, *by Rivingtons Booksellers St. Paul's Ch. Yard.*

MDCCLXXXVI.

To

His Grace the

Duke of Leeds,

Marquis of Caermarthen,

EARL of DANBY,

Viscount Latimer & Dumblaine

Baron Osborne of Kiveton & Baronett;

KNIGHT of the most noble Order of the GARTER &c.

This Little Work is

Dedicated

with all due deference

and Submission by

His Grace's

most obedient & obliged

humble Servant

J. Sprange.

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PREFACE.

NO pains have been ſpared, nor expences regarded, to make the following work inſtructive and entertaining to the public, particularly thoſe who viſit Tunbridge Wells in the Summer Seaſon.

The Hiſtorical Account of Tunbridge Wells publiſhed ſome years ſince, was a work of merit, and judiciouſly arranged, according to the ſtate of the place at that time, and the bad condition of the roads around it, whereby a deſcription of the neighbouring Towns, Seats, and Monuments of Antiquity, (a few only excepted) where rendered unneceſſary to be deſcribed; but, the Amuſements and Regulations of the place, having undergone a thorough change ſince that time, and the roads leading every way from it, become exceedingly good, (by having been made turnpike) this little work therefore comprehends a ſhort Deſcription of every Place, Building, or Antiquity, within the circumference of Sixteen Miles.

For the perfection of which, the moſt valuable materials have been collected from authentic Re-

cords, the beſt eſteemed Authors, and the venerable Repoſitories of Ancient Manuſcripts ſearched, to preſent the publick with a copious detail of hiſtorical facts.

As the generality of perſons are apt to be ſtruck with reverential awe and pleaſing melancholy, at the gloomy proſpect of mouldering ruins, or ſtanding monuments of antiquity; and as this country, but particularly the neighbourhood of Tunbridge-Wells, affords, in a very ample manner that ſolemn pleaſure to reflecting minds; it has been judged proper to inſert a conciſe account of whatever merits the attention of the Antiquary, the Curious, and the penſive. This GUIDE *is likewiſe meant to accompany Families in their Airings. A* MAP *of the Roads comprehending the ſame diſtance around the Wells, which was publiſhed merely for the accommodation of the company ſince the alteration of the roads, and which may be purchaſed ſeparate, will be found a very uſeful appendage.*

The hurry in putting this to the preſs, may have ſubjected it to ſome few errors, and incorrectneſs of expreſſion, which it is hoped the candid public will overlook; as the publiſher flatters himſelf that the Plan of it will be found ſo calculated, as to anſwer every purpoſe intended.

THE

THE TUNBRIDGE-WELLS. DIRECTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE are many traditional accounts of the firſt diſcovery of thoſe celebrated ſprings of chalybeate water, now ſo univerſally known by the name of Tunbridge-wells. And that there ſhould be ſome miraculous ſtories amongſt others, cannot be an object of wonder to thoſe who know, that the origin of places, as well as moſt of the diſcoveries that have been uſeful to mankind, were, in the dark ages of ſuperſtition and prieſtcraft, generally aſcribed to the extraordinary interpoſition of ſome avaritious ſaint, whoſe credit the monks of the time found themſelves intereſted to advance.

This not only gave riſe to the multitude of fabulous incidents that have attended almoſt every popular diſcovery, but had alſo left ſo ſtrong an impreſſion in the breaſts of our anceſtors, that even the baniſhment of popery could not totally eradicate their fondneſs for miracles, and their violent propenſity to ſwallow the abſurd tales of deſigning knaves.

This might be illuſtrated by many inſtances from hiſtory and obſervation; but, as it is a fact ſo obvious, that few will take upon them to deny it, I rather chuſe to begin immediately the relation of the ſtory I have undertaken, than needleſsly employ my time in diſproving abſurdities: it is, however; requiſite to premiſe, for the ſatisfaction of my readers, that the ſtory I have been ſpeaking of, and am now haſtening to relate, is not only better atteſted than any other on the ſame ſubject, but is alſo by much the moſt admiſſible, becauſe it is the only one unattended with miraculous, or, at leaſt, very improbable incidents,

It is true, there are no corroborating circumſtances to be produced from hiſtory, or antique

ntique monuments, to aſcertain the truth of he following narrative, which is chiefly ga-hered from verbal information; and therefore I dare not take upon me to prove the whole to he ſatisfaction of a nice critical enquirer; but s the perſons from whom I have it are, or were, people of integrity in the common con-cerns of life, no ways biaſſed by intereſted views to relate falſehoods, and above all im-mediately deſcended from thoſe who were living at the time, and principally concerned n theſe tranſactions, I cannot entertain the leaſt doubt of the truth of it myſelf.

The firſt diſcovery of the medicinal water at Tunbridge Wells.

DUDLEY Lord North was a diſtinguiſhed nobleman in King James's court, or rather in the court of Prince Henry, his ſon, where he entered into all the gallantries of the times with a vivacity and ſpirit, which however en-tertaining to others, was attended with very diſagreeable conſequences to himſelf, ſince it was not only deſtructive to his fortune, but ru-inous to his conſtitution alſo.

This

This young nobleman had reached his twenty-fourth year, when he fell into a lingering, conſumptive diſorder, that baffled the utmoſt eſforts of medicine, and abſolutely deprived him of all capacity for enjoying thoſe pleaſures which hitherto he had too frequently indulged. In this melancholy ſituation it became neceſſary for him to live more regularly than he yet had done; and, in order the better to enable him to fall into a new plan with facility, it was judged expedient to ſeparate him from the ſcenes of pleaſure, in which he muſt unavoidably continue to be engaged, while he remained in the vicinity of the court: upon this principle, his friends and his phyſicians adviſed him to retire into the country, and try the efficacy of that laſt remedy, change of air, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his conſtitution.

In conſequence of this judicious advice, his lordſhip, in the ſpring of the year 1606, made Eridge-houſe * the place of his retreat.

* Eridge-houſe is about two miles from Tunbridge-Wells; and is mentioned in the following manner by the late Mr. Aaron hill in a letter to Mr. David Mallet:

"'Twas an obliging wiſh you ſent me—"all the real plea-"ſures of retirement."—"That actual happineſs once, about "thirty years ago, I was on the very verge of, in the neigh-

Eridge

Eridge was then a hunting-ſeat belonging to ord Abergavenny, and has ever ſince conti-ued in the poſſeſſion of his noble deſcendants, ough it is now reduced to a plain farm-houſe. he building is an ancient gothic ſtructure, that ppears, notwithſtanding its preſent ruinous ondition to have been an agreeable retire-ent from the attendance of a court. The ſi-ation is in the higheſt degree romantic, the rdens were elegantly diſpoſed in the taſte of at age, the ſoil dry, the air pure and healthful, nd no country can afford finer riding; ſo that n the whole, one can hardly conceive an idea f a place more properly adapted to reſtore ealth to a conſumptive habit: but then, to ounterbalance theſe advantages, it was ſituated n one of the moſt ſavage parts of the county f Suſſex, and, by its diſtance from all neigh-ourhood, ſecluded its inhabitants from all in-rcourſe with the reſt of mankind.

bourhood of the rocks and trees you correſpond with. There is a place called Eridge-park, belonging to Lord Abergavenny and an open, old, appropriated foreſt of the name of Water-down, that butted on the park incloſure. There was alſo near it then a houſe called Eridge-houſe. The park was an aſſemblage of all nature's beauties—hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, water-falls. all wildly noble and regularly amiable."

Hill's Works, Vol. 2.

Lord

Lord North was adviſed to continue in this manſion during the whole ſummer, but the wild aſpect of the country, and the unſocial ſituation of the place, were ſo incompatible with the lively diſpoſition of this gay young courtier, that he ſoon grew weary of his retreat. And, in this diſpoſition of mind, he formed a reſolution of returning to town long before the expiration of the appointed time, unleſs he ſhould experience thoſe ſalutary benefits from the air, which his phyſicians had flattered him with the hope of receiving.

However, his lordſhip, at the repeated inſtances of his friends, and in order to give the country a fair trial, was prevailed upon to continue yet another ſix weeks at Eridge; when finding his diſorder rather increaſed than diminiſhed, and particularly that his ſpirits were greatly lowered, he was ſatisfactorily convinced that the air alone was a very inſufficient counterpoiſe againſt the effects of the dreary ſolitude in which he was immerſed, and conſequently would go but a little way towards reſtoring his health to its priſtine ſtate: his lordſhip therefore, rejecting all ſolicitation to remain any longer here, abruptly quitted this retired manſion, and began his journey to London.

Thus

Thus was this young nobleman travelling to great metropolis, in a more deſperate and lancholy condition than ever, being deprived the flattering hopes that his ſanguine friends d his phyſicians had inſpired, and with no er proſpect in view but that diſmal one of grave in the firſt bloom of manhood, with- t in the leaſt ſuſpecting that, in leaving this untry, he was flying from the remedy ap- inted by providence for the cure of his diſ- der.

But, fortunately for him, his road lay di- ctly through the wood in which theſe uſeful rings were concealed from the knowledge of ankind; ſo that, when his lordſhip came up- n the ſpot, at the beginning of his journey, nd while he had the day before him, he could ot well paſs by without taking notice of a ater, which ſeemed to claim his attention, n account of the ſhining mineral ſcum that very where ſwam on its ſurface, as well as on ccount of the ochreous ſubſtance which ſub- ided at the bottom, and marked its courſe to neighbouring brook. His lordſhip according- y obſerved theſe uncommon appearances, the eaning of which he could not inſtantly com-

prehend

prehend; however, they induced him to alight from his carriage, in order to examine it more attentively; and at the same time he ordered one of his attendants to borrow a little vessel from the neighbouring hovel, that he might taste it: and the peculiar ferruginous taste of the water not only convinced Lord North, that it held its course through some undiscovered mine, contained in the dark cavities of the earth, but also gave him room to fancy, that it was endued with some medicinal properties, which might be beneficial to the human race.

As a drowning man, is said to catch at a straw, so his lordship, as soon as he had in imagination made this important discovery, began to hope it would be useful to himself; and therefore commanded his servants to bottle off some of the water, in order to consult his physicians upon this subject, as soon as he could get to London.

From whence the bottles were procured upon this occasion, it is not now very easy to determine; but that Lord North sent some part of his retinue back to Eridge for as many as were necessary, is very probable: at least it is not

not likely they were to be had nearer, as at that time the whole of the ſurrounding country was rough woods, and uncultivated foreſts, without either houſe or inhabitant, except that which his Lordſhip had juſt quitted, and one little cottage very near the ſpring, in which lived the woman from whom his ſervants borrowed the wooden bowl, that his lordſhip drank out of when he taſted the water.

Be this as it will, ſome of the water was carried to London, the phyſicians were conſulted upon its virtues, and their judgment ſo perfectly coincided with Lord North's opinion, that they immediately left town to examine it on the ſpot. We have no particular account of the proceſs they uſed on this occaſion; but, as their ſole buſineſs was to diſcover the nature and properties of the water, they undoubtedly exerted all their ſkill, and tried all the experiments the then infant ſtate of chemiſtry would admit of, to anſwer this important end: However, though we are unacquainted with the method they purſued, we are aſſured the reſult of their enquiries proved ſo favourable to this hitherto neglected ſpring, that they haſted back again to publiſh its valuable qualities,

and to give their noble patient ſufficient encouragement to try its efficacy, on the return of the vernal ſeaſon.

Accordingly, as ſoon as warm weather came on, and the roads were dry enough to render a journey practicable, Lord North returned to Eridge to add the power of the water to the purity of the air, and to try how far their united force would contribute to reſtore ſtrength and vigour to his ſhattered conſtitution. And, notwithſtanding the low condition to which he was by this time reduced, the ſucceſs he met with more than anſwered his moſt ſanguine expectations, inſomuch that, after about three months continuance in this * now delightful country, he returned to town ſo perfectly freed from all his complaints, that we cannot find he ever afterwards experienced the leaſt return of his diſorder, though we are aſſured he again gave himſelf up to all the gallantries of the age, and lived in the full indulgence of every pleaſure, till after the death of the accompliſhed prince Henry, when he † retired from the pedantic court of James to his country ſeat at Catlidge in

* Health makes the gloomy face of nature gay,
Gives beauty to the ſun, and luſtre to the day.

† Vide North's Lives—and Collins's Peerage.

n Cambridgeſhire, where he lived more honourably upon the remains of his fortune, than ever he had done before, and died on the 16th of January, 1606, at the advanced age of 85.

It is from this recovery of an eminent nobleman from the verge of the grave, that we muſt date all the honours to which Tunbridge-wells has riſen. And, if we trace its ſtory to the head, it will appear, that only ſo trifling an incident, as the colour of the ground about the water of a wild unuſeful wood, has filled the deſert with inhabitants, and made plenty ſmile over the barren heath!

The ſtate of the place during the firſt thirty years after the firſt diſcovery of the water.

LORD NORTH, immediately on this almoſt miraculous re-eſtabliſhment of his health, by repairing to the court of his Royal Maſter, as was before obſerved, confirmed the rumour of his having diſcovered theſe valuable ſprings of medicinal water; of the excellency of which, he was himſelf an inconteſtable evidence to all that had known him in his paſt languiſhing and deplorable condition, when his whole ſyſtem bore the appearance of an univerſal decay, and nature itſelf ſeemed haſtening to its period.

And, as this water had its riſe on the borders of Lord Abergavenny's eſtate, this very ſufficient proof of its merit induced that nobleman to intereſt himſelf in its preſervation, and with this view, to make the place as convenient as the nature of the country would admit of, to the many invalids that, it was reaſonably conjectured, would fly to it for a refuge from their various diſorders.

Lord Abergavenny was ſo much in earneſt in this important undertaking, that he came to

Eridge

Eridge on purpoſe to proſecute it with vigour; and, having obtained leave of Mr. Weller of Tunbridge, who was at that time Lord of the Manor, his Lordſhip ordered the ground about the ſprings to be cleared from the ſurrounding rubbiſh, and ſent for an eminent naturaliſt from London, with whoſe aſſiſtance he diſtinguiſhed the two principal of ſeven ſeveral ſprings, for ſo many were at firſt diſcovered; and over theſe his Lordſhip ordered wells to be ſunk, a ſtone pavement to be laid round, and the whole to be incloſed with wooden rails in a triangular form.

From henceforth this excellent water became a ſubject of public diſcourſe, and its vaſt efficacy, in removing many diſorders to which the human body is incident, was ſufficiently evidenced by the recovery of many who ventured on the trial; but the place itſelf continued ſeveral years in the ſame deſolate condition with only a very few inconſiderable improvements, ſuch as cutting down ſome of the wood, clearing off thoſe buſhes that were troubleſome to the water-drinkers, and making the road from Tunbridge-town more convenient than when it was leſs frequented.

This

This ſlow progreſs in embelliſhing the country was probably occaſioned by the uncertainty of its proving beneficial to the owners, as well as to the manners of the age, and the careleſsneſs of thoſe who attended merely for the relief that the waters afforded.

The owners, indeed, at that time, could have but little room to imagine that Tunbridge-Wells would ever become ſo eminent among the votaries of pleaſure as it now is. London had abſolutely engroſſed all the faſhionable amuſements to herſelf; gaming, intrigue, and every other diverſion invented to kill time, and gratify the reſtleſs paſſions of man, were confined to her precincts alone, and only exiſted during the winter months. The ſummer was a ſeaſon of languor and diſcontent. The people of faſhion had no agreeable retreats in which they could be together, and purſue thoſe amuſements which had employed them in the winter. The healthy flew to their country-ſeats, and paſſed their time in a weariſome ſolitude, amidſt a company whoſe ſtation and manners were incompatible with their own. The ſick, that reſorted to the mineral waters of Tunbridge, had only the recovery of health in view, and propoſed to themſelves

ſelves no other pleaſures but ſuch as were intirely rural. The company, thus aſſembled, formed no general ſociety. The amuſements of the gentry were few, confined, and ſelfiſh. The great brought with them all the haughtineſs of nobility, and knew not how to let themſelves down with grace. In ſhort, delicacy, politeneſs, and elegant pleaſures, were then but juſt budding forth from amidſt the rubbiſh of Gothic barbariſm, and, till theſe were grown to ſuch a height as to be diſcernible amongſt us, Tunbridge-Wells was not eſteemed a place of pleaſure, in which the people of faſhion might depend upon being agreeably amuſed.

During this period, Tunbridge-Town was the neareſt place where any lodgings could be procured, and therefore was generally pretty much crouded in the water drinking ſeaſon, which uſually began in May and continued to October.

But nothing very remarkable happened in this country from the firſt diſcovery of its ſprings, till the arrival of queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. who was ſent here by her phyſicians, for the re-eſtabliſhment of her health, after the birth of prince Charles, which happened on the 29th of May, 1630.

It

It is ſaid of this young queen, who was the firſt of the royal family that ever honoured Tunbridge-Wells with their preſence, that, at this time, ſhe had perſonal charms which every day grew more lovely in the eyes of her huſband; and ſhe ſo well underſtood their proper uſe, as, after the death of Buckingham, intirely to captivate his heart; but, being a foreigner, and, upon her firſt arrival in England, ſlighted as ſhe imagined, by the king, and really ill-treated by the favourite, ſhe did not entertain any very advantageous prepoſſeſſions for the court; and, afterwards, the diſputes between Charles and his parliament gave her ſtill leſs room to love the people. This unhappy prejudice againſt the whole nation was ſufficient to awaken the ſpirit of a Medicis, and perhaps led her into ſome errors; it certainly was the foundation of much uneaſineſs to her during the future part of her life, and the probable cauſe of her diſreliſh for this kingdom, even after the reſtoration. However, notwithſtanding this, ſhe ever behaved with proper civility to all, and to ſome ſhe was moſt obligingly kind. In the days of her proſperity ſhe was fond of maſks and dancing, and in this place, which, on account of its rural aſpect, and truly romantic appearance, was well calculated for the purpoſe,

ſome

ome were performed before her, that were xtremely ingenious, as well as magnificent.

The queen continued about ſix weeks at the Wells, and dwelt in tents the whole time. Her amp was pitched upon Biſhop's-down common, and certainly diffuſed a ſplendor and magnificence over this wild country, to which it ad hitherto been an abſolute ſtranger; but, except the honour of her preſence, and the learing of the common to make room for her ents, the place received no benefit from her majeſty's ſucceſsful reſidence in it.

The curioſity of this gay young queen induced her one day to walk from the Well a ittle way into the county of Suſſex, where ſhe vandered about till, at length growing weary, he ſat down on a bank beneath the ſhade of a preading birch for refreſhment; and, when ſhe ad ſufficiently reſted herſelf, ſhe aroſe, and rdered a ſtone to be placed there, as a memoial of her travels in that county, not then in he leaſt preſaging how many counties ſhe as in a few years afterwards deſtined to ravel through. A complimentary latin inſcription was engraved on this ſtone by one of

her majeſty's attendants; but Oliver's rude partizans prevented its reaching poſterity.—Such generally are the effects of licentious rebellion, which is at all times deſtructive of the arts, and attended with ruin and confuſion.

The Queen's-ſtone, an alehouſe in the road to Frant, is built where this monument was placed, and the ſign *, which hung there till within theſe few years, was drawn from a view of the ſtone itſelf; but the inſcription is no where preſerved.

It is in remembrance of this queen, that Dr. Rowzee, in his little valuable treatiſe on this water, calls the place "Queen Mary's Wells;" but this name was never very generally accepted, and probably becauſe it was the laſt given to it. At this diſtance of time it is a difficult matter to aſcertain what name the place was at firſt diſtinguiſhed by; but, as "Kil-burne," in his "Survey of Kent," calls it "Frant Wells," we may with ſome ſort of aſſurance conjecture that this was the name originally given to the place by Lord Abergavenny;

* It is now the ſign of the Black Dog.

venny; and this conjecture muſt receive great additional ſtrength from conſidering, that his lordſhip's eſtate, in that neighbourhood, is ſituated in the pariſh of Frant.

But theſe names are now intirely loſt; and "Tunbridge-Wells" is univerſally adopted in their ſtead. It will be difficult to account for this more judiciouſly than Dr. Rowzee has already done, in his before-mentioned neglected treatiſe—"They have their name, ſays he, "from this town, as being the neareſt town in "Kent to them"—and, it may be added, as being the place where the company uſually reſided, when they firſt began to drink the water medicinally.

It ſeems reaſonable to imagine, as the ſprings riſe in "Speldhurſt-pariſh," no name would have more readily occurred, or been more juſtly applied, than that of "Speld-"hurſt-Wells;" but, as every thing of this kind depends upon capricious circumſtances, and is in itſelf of very little real importance, any attempt to change the name, which the place has ſo long been known by, and which is now ſo univerſally and firmly eſtabliſhed by time

and

and cuſtom, cannot be more ineffectual than it would be ridiculous.

The Progress of the Buildings and Improvements at Tunbridge-Wells to the present Time.

THIRTY years after the diſcovery of the medicinal ſprings at Tunbridge-Wells, notwithſtanding the acknowledged uſefulneſs of the water, the vaſt reſort of company that every ſeaſon attended to partake of its benefits, and the great inconvenience of lodgings at the diſtance of five miles from the ſpot, the country continued in the ſame rough, wild, uncultivated ſtate that it was left in by Lord Abergavenny; but, as a journey to Tunbridge became at length a ſcheme of pleaſure, and faſhion drew the young and the gay, as well as the diſeaſed and the old, the happy period arrived in which it could not longer remain in ſo deſolate a condition.

The firſt buildings erected in the vicinity of the ſprings were two little houſes, or rather cottages, one for the accommodation of the ladies

ladies*, and the other for the gentlemen †. These buildings were so essentially necessary to the convenience of the company, that it is amazing they were so long delayed; nothing surely can paint in stronger colours the carelessness of the water-drinkers, and the want of foresight in the country people than this neglect.

The latter of these two houses, which in the present age might perhaps be called a coffee-house, was then named the Pipe-office, because there the gentlemen usually met to converse over a pipe, and a dish of coffee, when they had drank their proper quantity of water.

It was customary for them to pay half-a-crown subscription to this house, for the use of pipes, the privilege of reading the newspapers, and other little conveniencies of the same kind, instead of which the present coffee-house subscription is five shillings; but, thro' the prevalence of ever-varying fashion, pens, ink, and paper, are now substituted instead of the discarded pipe.

In

* Where Mrs. Thomas Latter's garden now is.

† Mr. Joseph Fry, Cabinet-maker, opposite the Library.

In two years more, a green bank, now pave and called the "Upper Walk," was raiſed an levelled, and a double row of trees was plante on its borders to defend the company from th violence of the meridian ſun. Under thes trees the tradeſmen uſually ſtood to diſpoſe o their goods in the hours of water-drinkin which was the only time they had to ſell the different ſorts of merchandize in, becauſe th company lodged at too great a diſtance to a pear amongſt them above once a day.

The next year they began to build a fe houſes for the accommodation of the compan at Southborough ‡ and at Ruſthall §.

The

‡ Southborough is about two miles and a half from t Wells, and there are ſtill remaining two or three tolera houſes at that place; though in general they are gone to dec and have been bought off and rebuilt at Tunbridge-town a Tunbridge-Wells. At the time when parties raged very hig previous to the grand rebellion, and many years afterwar the royaliſts lodged at this place, and the round-heads at Ru hall: each party thus chuſing to be as far divided from ea other in their dwellings as they were in the diſpoſition their minds.

§ Ruſthall is about one mile from the Wells, and is ſo call from its ancient proprietors, whoſe names were Ruſt, one

These buildings were small and few at first, ther suited to the circumstances and appre-nsions of the builders, than to the company ey were intended for; but the water was w in such high reputation, that people gladly t up with any inconveniences on its account; d therefore, when these new houses were l, would pay an extravagant price for cot-ges, huts, or any place to screen them from e weather, rather than return home without rtaking of the benefits thereof.

The elegant poet Waller has immortalized ese springs, and sufficiently evidenced their lebrity about this time, by alluding to their lutary properties in a charming little poem dressed to his Sachariſſa.

Complaining of the cruel indifference of is haughty beauty, the poet exclaims, in imita-

om was mayor of Feversham in the time of King Henry th. The Presbyterians wanted to build them a conventicle this place, when it was in the most flourishing state; but ugh it was chiefly supported by that sect, the landlord used to sell them a foot of land for that purpose, even at most extravagant price; so inveterate was the hatred that urchmen then bore to Presbyterians.

imitation of Patroclus * in the ſixteenth Iliad, that " ſhe could not be a Sidney, nor ſpring from her mother ;" and then paſſionately goes on ;

" - - - - - - - to no human ſtock
" We owe this fierce unkindneſs ; but the rock,
" That cloven rock produc'd thee, by whoſe ſide
" Nature, to recompence the fatal pride
" Of ſuch ſtern beauty, plac'd thoſe healing ſprings :
" Which not more help, than that deſtruction brings.'

The quantity of water, uſually drank in this age, certainly deſerves our notice ; it is indeed ſo truly amazing and incredible, that I could not venture to mention it on any traditional reports : but, as Dr. Rowzee, who lived at the time, and was himſelf an eye-witneſs of the fact, has given the detail in a book † which he wrote and publiſhed on the ſpot, it cannot very well be diſputed—take it then in his own words—

" Now

* O man unpitying ! if of man thy race ;
But ſure thou ſpring'ſt not from a ſoft embrace,
Nor ever am'rous hero gave thee birth,
Nor ever tender goddeſs brought thee forth.
Some rugged rocks hard entrails caus'd thy form,
And raging ſeas produc'd thee in a ſtorm,
A ſoul well ſuiting that tempeſtuous kind,
So rough thy manners, ſo untam'd thy mind.

† Entitled " The Queen's-Wells, &c. by Lodowick, Rowzee, M. D." Licened in 1637, but not publiſhed till 1671.

" Now for the whole quantity of water to be taken in a morning, you ſhall ſee ſome that riſe very high, even to three hundred * ounces, according to Neſtor's years; yea, and ſome a greater quantity. And it is a thing that will make the very women there filling their glaſſes to laugh, to ſee ſome patients ſent thither by ignorant phyſicians, and appointed to take ten or twelve ounces of water, and ariſe perhaps to twenty or thirty † ounces. But this may be a rule for a body of competent years and ſtrength, to begin at thirty ‡, forty or fifty ounces, and to ariſe by degrees, increaſing their quantity every day, to an hundred ‖, an hundred and fifty, or two hundred ounces, more or leſs, as they ſhall be able; and ſo again to decline and decreaſe by degrees, ending where they began."

The trouble and confuſion in which the whole kingdom was involved, during the ten

E follow-

* Eighteen pints three gills.

† About one pint three quarters.

‡ From almoſt two pints to ſomething more than three pints.

‖ From ſix pints and a half to twelve pints and a quarter.

following years, sufficiently accounts for th
total neglect of any improvements in thi
place, throughout the whole of that blood
period; but when the nation became a litt
settled, and began to taste the sweets of re
turning peace, we find Tunbridge-Wells a
much in vogue as before.

In a short time after this, they had a
assembly-room, a bowling green, and oth
places appropriated to public diversions
Rusthall; and at Southborough, too, they ha
a bowling green, a coffee-house, and a gre
number of good houses for lodgings. Bu
notwithstanding these improvements, the pla
still continued in an infant state. Its adva
tages were certainly much increased; but ma
ny things were wanting to make it convenie
either to the company, or the inhabitants, a
many more to compleat it for a place of publ
entertainment. The houses were too far di
tant from the springs, and in bad weather t
water was useless, because there was no pla
of shelter to screen the drinkers from its vi
lence, while practising their necessary exerci
In this situation of things, if a sudden show
happened to fall in the hours of attendan
up

on the well, it is eaſy to imagine the hurry d confuſion it muſt occaſion amongſt the mpany expoſed to it.

The poor tradeſmen too had their full ſhare theſe diſtreſſes, and frequently muſt have d their goods greatly damaged, when acci-nts of this kind were not timely foreſeen, and fectually guarded againſt.—But now we turn better times.—

In the year 1664, the old rails, placed round e Wells by Lord Abergavenny, were diſ-aced, and a ſtrong ſtone wall built round em, inſtead of this wooden one. This work s executed at the expence of Lord Muſkerry, n to the ſecond Earl of Clancarty, a brave ung nobleman, who loſt his life, the year er, fighting againſt the Dutch in Southwold-y *. He was then lord of the manor, and his

 arms

* This naval engagement, ſo glorious to the Engliſh ion, was fought on the 3d of June, 1665. The Engliſh et, conſiſting of an hundred and fourteen ſhips, and enty-two thouſand men, was commanded by the Duke York, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich; the Dutch, of nearly equal force, by the brave and perienced Admiral Obdam. At firſt things went very ally on both ſides; but, about noon, Lord Sandwich

arms * were placed in the arch of the gatew
leading to the ſprings. This young noblem
renewed the ſtone pavement within the wa
placed a handſome baſon over the main ſprin

by an excellent manœuvre, fell into the center of the adverſe fl
and, dividing them, began that confuſion which ſoon ende
their total defeat. The Dutch loſt on this occaſion at leaſt thi
ſhips, and ſix thouſand men: whereas the Engliſh, according
the beſt accounts, loſt only one ſhip and about five hundred me

The Duke of York behaved with remarkable bravery d
ing the whole action. He continued ſome hours in the thick
of the fire, and had ſeveral perſons of diſtinction killed
board his own ſhip, particularly Lord Falmouth, the Kin
unworthy favourite; the honourable Mr. Boyle, youngeſt
to the Earl of Burlington, and Lord Muſkerry, "a young
"bleman (ſays Clarendon *) of extraordinary courage
"expectation; who had been colonel of a regiment of
"in Flanders, where he had done the King ſome eminent
"vice, and had the general eſtimation of an excellent office
Theſe three were all killed with one ſhot, ſo near to his ro
highneſs, that his hand was wounded with one of their ſk
and he was covered over with their blood and brains. * V
Clarendon's Life, pag. 266, and for further particulars of th
eminent young nobleman, who appears to have been equa
beloved by his ſovereign, his ſoldiers, and his tenants,
Clarendon's Hiſtory, vol. 3d, pages 168, and 475—to 477.

* The arms were pulled down in the great law-ſ
between the lord and tenants of the manor, which co
menced about the year 1726: and the arch itſelf was
ken down when the Wells were repaired in the ye
1743, or 1744. The arms are now placed over the do
at the back part of the aſſembly-room on the Wal

for the better reception of the water, and raiſed a convenient hall to ſhelter the dippers from the weather in the hours of attendance upon the company; from which there is alſo a projection extended to preſerve the well from any mixture with rain water.

It is very probable that Lord Muſkerry thus particularly intereſted himſelf in adorning the place this ſeaſon, in compliment to his royal miſtreſs Queen Katharine, who was ſent to Tunbridge-Wells for her recovery from the effects of a dangerous fever, which in the preceding winter had reduced her to the verge of the grave.

Her majeſty was very ſucceſsful in the uſe of the water, which greatly raiſed its reputation, and conſequently encouraged the inhabitants to ſecond the generous efforts of their landlord, and to exert their utmoſt endeavours to render this neglected place both beautiful and convenient. And probably they would have made a much quicker progreſs in this deſign than they did, if Lord Muſkerry had been ſpared a few years longer; for this amiable young nobleman was not only perfectly be-

loved

loved by his tenants, but ſeemed inclined to carry his improvements ſo far, as to leave but little for his ſucceſſors to do after him. He was indeed remarkably fond of the place, and while he lived gave the greateſt encouragement to every public work; and though his death prevented the farther proſecution of his generous intentions, yet they were not wholly without effect, for his conduct had inſpired ſuch a ſpirit in the inhabitants, that from this period, houſes began to riſe in the woods, and gardens to overſpread the foreſt. In ſhort the paſſion for building was raiſed, and prevailed with increaſing ardour in this country through a long ſeries of ſucceeding years.

In this ſpace the aſſembly-room * was brought home from Ruſthall to Mount-Ephraim, on which a bowling-green † was incloſed, a tavern ‡ was opened, and many lodging houſes were erected for the uſe of the company; but

* This aſſembly-room was in the houſe, now called Mount Ephraim Houſe.

† The bowling green is now a field on the north ſide of this houſe.

‡ This tavern became afterwards a lodging houſe, till purchaſed by Mrs. Johnſon, whoſe reſidence it now is.

but the triumph of this hill was ſhort, Mount-Sion * became a formidable rival, and quickly eclipſed its growing ſplendor; for when the ball-room, the bowling-green, and the lodging houſes aroſe ſo near the ſpring, a leſs convenient diſtance was generally avoided.

Thus in the courſe of a few years we find Tunbridge forſaken; Southborough and Ruſthall raiſed and ruined; Mount-Ephraim drooping; and Mount-Sion in the full bloom of proſperity; this laſt indeed not only rivalled, but deſpoiled her predeceſſors, and triumphantly transferred their ornaments to herſelf; for many houſes were brought from Southborough, Ruſthall, and Mount-Ephraim, to be rebuilt on Mount-Sion; and ſome, whole and entire as they were, were wheeled † on ſledges to be fixed in this new ſeat of favour.

In

* It was owing to the diſputes between the Lord of the Manor and the tenants, that this hill was preferred to Biſhop's Down Common. MSS. Mathew Benge.

† Camfield's ſhop adjoining to the chapel, was in this manner brought down from Mount-Ephraim, with the band of muſic playing in it, and a jovial company drinking ſucceſs to the purchaſer.

In this period, the place called the Fiſh-ponds was opened for the amuſement of the public; and as it was laid out in a pretty rural taſte, and every way calculated for the entertainment of genteel company, while its managers continued carefully to maintain decency and ſtrict decorum in its precincts, it was juſtly eſteemed one of the principal ſcenes of diverſion at Tunbridge: but when the vigilance of the managers was dropped, low company admitted, and indecencies encouraged, it ſoon became diſreputable for any of the ladies to be ſeen there; which as a natural conſequence, very qnickly reduced it to the ruinous condition in which it now remains.

In the year 1670, the Duke of York, his dutcheſs, and his two daughters, the princeſſes Mary and Anne, were at Tunbridge-Wells; and as his royal highneſs was remarkably pleaſed with the High-rocks, which he frequently viſited, this occaſioned the building of a little houſe there, and from that time it has been faſhionable to make entertainments amidſt thoſe ſtupendous ruins of nature; which ever have been, and ever muſt be reckoned amongſt the principal curioſities of the place.

Theſe

Theſe rocks are about a mile and a half from e Wells, and conſiſt of a great number of rude ninencies adjoining to each other, ſeveral of hich are above ſeventy feet high *. At any places there are ſurprizing cliffs and aſms that lead quite through the midſt of em by narrow gloomy paſſages; which, to-ther with their being ſituated among woods d foreſt, by the ſide of a gently murmuring eam, makes them afford one of the moſt ro-ntic retired ſcenes in nature.

The curious philoſophic enquirers who love indulge themſelves in conjecture, have gined that the vale in which theſe rocks ſituated was once the bed of a prodi-us river, a conjecture which is conſiderably ngthened by the appearance of the whole ntry in general, and in particular is ſup-ed to be almoſt demonſtrable from ſome ks on the rocks themſelves, which are ſaid e evident proofs of their having been the itation of a particular ſpecies of fiſh.

When this river exiſted, if it ever did exiſt, e will venture to hazard even a conjecture;

* The mean height of theſe rocks is about 40 feet.

but all are united in opinion that it muſt be loſt by ſome violent concuſſion of Nature: and, that the country has greatly ſuffered by an earthquake, in ſome former period, appears to be highly probable from the wonderful manner in which many of the rocks are thrown over each other, as well as from the cliffs and chaſms already mentioned; but after all it is hard to ſay, whether this whole phænomenon might not be produced by that general flood which changed the face of nature all over the world.

But to return to our narrative, on the foreſt a little beyond the Rocks, a ſpring of water was diſcovered, which was railed in and called

ADAM's WELL,

which is a pure, limped ſpring of a moſt ſoft pleaſant drinking water*, iſſuing from a very high hill, in a ſmall farm in the pariſh of Speldhurſt, in the county of Kent, in a moſt ſolitary and

* Thoſe ingenious practitioners in phyſic, the celebrated Doctors Pellet, Shaw, Lamont, Blanchard, &c. always recommended it as a fine drinking water, and made uſe of it themſelves for that purpoſe; the laſt of whom has been often heard to declare to Mr. Sprange Bookſeller, &c. in his ſhop, that there was no other good drinking water in the neighbourhood.

and romantic ſpot; two miles and a half from Tunbridge Wells, in the ſame pariſh; one mile from the turnpike road leading from Tunbridge Wells to Brighthelmſtone; a little more than half a mile from the before-mentioned high rocks; and one mile and a half from the village and antient manſion houſe called Groombridge-Place.

At what period theſe waters and their virtues were firſt diſcovered cannot be poſitively aſcertained; but the very oldeſt inhabitants in the neighbourhood declare, that they have heard their great great grand parents ſpeak of them in the ſame light that they are now eſteemed.—But when it is conſidered, that till within theſe ten years they were inacceſſible to carriages or horſemen, and could only be viſited by thoſe who could (on foot) clamber over hills, hedges, and ditches, the want of the knowledge of their original will not be wondered at: but this may be depended on, that the vulgar opinion of their ſalubrious qualities are much more antient*

* A proof of its antiquity, and the eſteem it muſt have been formerly held in, is, that the whole had been fenced round, to prevent any one's coming at it, part of which fence is remembered to have been ſtanding only forty years ago; and on Mr. Pinchbeck's dig-

than the diſcovery of the Tunbridge Wells water.

The cauſe of its preſent improvement, and the eaſy acceſs now made to it, aroſe from the following ſingular circumſtance:—A Mr. Geo. Foſter, an eminent and well-known attorney from Yorkſhire, and conſequently a great lover of dogs and horſes, who had reſided at Tunbridge Wells upwards of thirty years, about the year 1765, from the experience he had repeatedly found of its curing the moſt inveterate mange in thoſe animals, the itch, and other ſcorbutic diſorders in the human ſpecies; repeatedly urged Mr. Pinchbeck to the purchaſe of it, that at laſt, by his perſuaſions, he was inclined ſo to do. But juſt about that time the celebrated Dr. Linden coming to Tunbridge-Wells, and the water being analized by him on the ſpot, and in London by the ingenious Dr. John Bevis, *Latin Secretary to the Royal Society*, and they both declaring, that they never had met with ſo pure a water, as in all their operations they could not find that it was impregnated with

ging up into the rock to enlarge the bath, part of an old ſtone arch was found, full twelve feet from the pool or pond that remained when he bought the eſtate.

with any mineral, ſaline, nitrous, earthy matter or ſediment whatever, being what the antients called a holy water*. On this report Mr. Pinchbeck gave up all thoughts of the purchaſe, from an opinion, that as it had no medicinal matter imbibed in it, it could be of no ſervice in curing the diſorders aſcribed to it, but was only a fine drinking water.

But a year or two after, falling accidentally into a company, among which was a foreign phyſician, and diſcourſing about this and other medicinal waters, and Mr. Pinchbeck mentioning his reaſons for objecting to thoſe of Adam's Well,

* Dr. Bevis, in his letter to Mr. Pinchbeck on theſe waters, writes as follows:

SIR,

IF fine and pure water be eſteemed a wholeſome beverage, which, it is preſumed, no medical gentleman will deny, I then (waving every conſideration of its medicinal virtues) do affirm, that it is one of the moſt pure waters I ever analized.

(Signed)

JOHN BEVIS.

Sept. 7th, 1769.

☞ Several other phyſical and chemical gentlemen who have analized this water, make the ſame report of its purity.

Well, the Doctor ſaid in French—*Monſieur, vous vous trompez c'eſt cette purite qui eſt ſa merite, et qui cauſe ſes bonnes effets:*—i. e. Sir, you deceive yourſelf,—it is this purity which is its merit, and the cauſe of its ſalutary effects; and that once, in his travels through an obſcure part of Germany, he had analized ſuch a water, to which the poor inhabitants in the neighbourhood, for ſome leagues round, aſcribed the ſame virtues as thoſe of Adam's Well are reported to have *.

On this, in the winter of 1768, Mr. Pinchbeck firſt made a purchaſe of the lands;—erected a cottage—built a commodious ſtone-bath—dug an outſide bath for the benefit of the poor, and for dogs and horſes; and declared the bath and waters free for the uſe of the public; and propoſed no other advantage to himſelf, but inducing more company to viſit Tunbridge Wells, and ſelling the water there and in London.

ADAM's

* A convincing proof of its great purity is, that Mr. Pinchbeck met with ſome of the water in old wickered bottles, which had been bottled at leaſt ten years, when he was firſt in treaty for the eſtate, that on ſhaking, it had not the leaſt ſediment or foulneſs; and was as ſweet and clear as when firſt bottled. What a valuable water muſt this be in a long voyage!

ADAM'S WELL:

A new BALLAD, ſung on the Spot, on proclaiming the free Uſe of theſe Waters to the Public.

YE Leprous, Rheumatic, and Cripples, rejoice,
Proclaim a thankſgiving with heart and with voice;
Since Eden's firſt waters, I dare boldly ſay,
You ne'er had more cauſe for a thankſgiving day.
Derry down, down, &c.

For ages the poor (only) here were reliev'd,
At which there's no doubt but the mighty were griev'd;
But now a fair way to this fountain is made,
And each Invalid may with joy have its aid.
Derry down, &c.

Tho' they ſmile at the boaſt of its medical merit,
Some learned phyſicians* of knowledge and ſpirit,
For drinking at meals do moſt warmly declare,
Nor Briſtol, nor Malvern can with it compare.
Derry down, &c.

Here the Leprous, Phlegmatic, and Cripple may find
A truce to their pains, and relief to their mind:
Then let us in chorus moſt heartily pray,
That the power of theſe waters may never decay.
Derry down, down, &c.

* Referred to the Note in page 34.

Mr.

Mr. Pinchbeck now flattered himſelf that the company would reſort to it; and from the benefit and amuſement they might receive, render it a great addition to, and induce more company to viſit Tunbridge Wells, from the two waters being happily ſo very different in their effects *.

Extempore on Adam's Well, *July* 24, 1775.

AS Adam, who began the world,
When mortals were from chaos hurl'd,
Stands firſt in antient ſtory;
So Adam's Well, which bears his name,
For water ſtands the firſt in fame
To cure the leprous and the lame,
And bears away the glory.

Scorbutic ſores, rheumatic pain,
Of which poor mortals ſo complain,
Yield to its balmy power:
Diſabled limbs, inflamed eyes,
And boſoms full of plaintive ſighs,
Are ſoftened every hour.

The

* The water at Tunbridge Wells, from its warmth removing various diſorders by throwing out eruptions, and the water at Adam's Well, from its great coolneſs (being thought to be the coldeſt water in England) and its balſamic qualities, carrying thoſe eruptions off.

The following Caſes are ſome of the certain and well-authenticated ones (among many others) in which theſe waters have been found uſeful.

Mr. —— VANDELURE, a perſon of reputation at Tunbridge Town, had ſo excruciating and itching a diſorder (as is well known to many of the firſt and moſt antient families in that town now living) that for many years before his deceaſe he could never get any ſleep without laying in a ſhirt dipt in this water, and put on quite wet, which always relieved him, but did not cure him.

A moſt terrible Scorbutic Caſe cured in 1758 and 1759.

—— LIREY, huſband to a waſherwoman well known for many years at Tunbridge Wells, was moſt ſeverely afflicted with ſo violent a ſcurvy (ſuppoſed from his courſe of life to be a venereal itch) as to have one of his ears totally eat away, and his head one entire ſcorbutic ulcer. After having, for ſome years, been under the care of ſeveral eminent phyſicians,

and been in ſeveral hoſpitals, was, in or about the year 1758, by the advice of an eminent phyſician at Tunbridge Wells, adviſed, as he was on the ſpot (though without any aſſurance of ſucceſs) to uſe theſe waters, and give them a fair trial; which he accordingly did: and ſays, that for the firſt ſix weeks, though he drank and waſhed his head with them almoſt every day, he found very little alteration for the better: but about that time his ulcers began to be more ſore, and the dry blotches to looſen; and in about a fortnight his whole ſcalp came off in one entire piece, and after waſhing it was in ſo great pain, that he declared he had often walked from the well as far as the High Rocks bare-headed, without daring to let the fineſt handkerchief touch it; but by perſevering for a month longer, taking ſome bottles of the water with him to London, and uſing it there both by drinking and waſhing his head with it for about four months, he got much better, nay almoſt quite well; and by repeating the uſe of the waters the next ſeaſon as before he was quite cured. This he told Mr. Pinchbeck in Pall-mall, in 1768, when he was firſt in treaty about buying the eſtate, and without the leaſt ceremony pulled off his wig in the middle

iddle of Pall-mall, and ſhewed him the fright-
l ſcars that remained, with his ear gone; and
anked God he had been recommended to
eſe waters, which he declared as his firm
inion, were through Providence the only
uſe of his cure.

☞ It was principally upon the credit of this very
e, and the repeated aſſurance of the aforeſaid Mr.
orge Foſter the Attorney, that he himſelf had very
en cured his dogs of the mange; and had known
eral perſons cured of the moſt inveterate itch by
ſe waters, that Mr. Pinchbeck was induced to think
purchaſing the eſtate, or to lay out ſo much money
he has done on it.

Hurt by a Blow, cured 1769.

In the month of May, juſt after Mr. Pinch-
ck had purchaſed the eſtate, on his coming
wn on horſeback to prepare for the ſeaſon,
was attacked before he could get off his
rſe, facing the chapel, by ſeveral of the in-
bitants, particularly by Mr. Stapley, a but-
er, with loud acclamations of a wonderful
e of a young lad, who was ſtill at the Wells,
d continuing the uſe of Adam's Well water.

The Caſe as follows:

This child, the ſon of a perſon who worke
as one of the foremen of the paper-mills
Maidſtone, and whoſe name was Aſhdown, ha
about two years before received a blow on th
inſide of his wriſt by a cricket ball, which en
tirely deprived him of the uſe of that arm; an
as he was a fine and favorite child, his paren
though not in affluence, with the aſſiſtance
their friends, tried every method to get hi
cured, by applying to the firſt phyſicians, an
ſending him to the hoſpitals, but without ſuc
ceſs; when one day, a labourer at the ſaid mi
ſaid to the father—*Why don't you ſend your ſo
to* Adam's Well?—on which he naturally aſke
him—*Where is* Adam's Well, *and what go
he thought that would do?*—Who anſwered hi
by telling him where it was, and that he w
ſure it would cure him, as he himſelf havin
ſome years ago, been kicked in ſhoeing an o
had remained lame for a year or two, till h
tried this water, when he was quite cured
about three weeks. On this the father ſent th
boy to try the medical virtues of this well; a
when Mr. Pinchbeck arrived, which was th
lat

tter end of May 1769, he was ſo far recovered
s to be capable of lifting a bottle to his head
ith the hand he could not raiſe alone in the
aſt before. Mr. Pinchbeck deſired to ſee him
rivately, without letting him know who he was.
The lad was brought to him, at Mr. Knight's,
t the Angel; and having in the mean time be-
ore he ſaw him, been informed that the boy
ad dipt his arm in the Tunbridge Well water,
nd in the Cold-bath on Ruſthall Common,
Mr Pinchbeck, after ſome other queſtions which
e anſwered very pertinently, being a fine ſmart
oy about twelve years of age, aſked him—how
e could be ſure that it was the Adam's-Well
ater that had done him good, as he was in-
ormed he had made uſe of the other waters?—
o which he made this anſwer:—That he cer-
ainly had made uſe of ſome of the other waters,
ut not near ſo often as that of Adams Well;—
nd that his reaſon for believing it was Adam's
ell water which did him good was, that when
e dipt his arm into the other waters they gave
im no pain; whereas Adam's Well always
made him cry, or ready to cry; and by uſing
hem for about a week or a fortnight, after
Mr. Pinchbeck had ſeen him, he was ſo well,
s to ride home with the bridle in the hand

that

that had been ſo long lame, which many of the preſent inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells, who ſaw him, are ready to atteſt, as is the young man himſelf, who is now alive, and declares his arm has remained well ever ſince.

A terrible Rheumatic Caſe, 1769.

JOHN ADAMS, a poor labourer, had been ſo afflicted for a long time with the rheumatiſm as not to be capable of walking without crutches for near ſix months, nor getting any ſleep for upwards of two; and from the excrutiating pain he was conſtantly in, being almoſt tired of his life, determined to ſcramble down to the well;—he did ſo, and dipped his legs into the little pond or pool which it then formed, not being yet made into a bath; and though not leſs lame, had reſted well the night before Mr. Pinchbeck went down to examine the premiſes, who ſaw this poor man ſitting in the porch of Mr. Jenour's houſe, the Hare and Hounds at Lankington-green, and who made a very doleful figure;—Mr. Pinchbeck, on aſking who he was, and what was the matter with him, received the above account, and that he was then for the ſecond time, going to ſcramble down to the

well, to repeat his bathing, which he did about a fortnight; and when Mr. Pinchck came down, in about three weeks after, he this man running, and aſſiſting at a cricket tch on Lankington Green.

A moſt violent Scorbutic Caſe, 1770.

THE well-known George Pardon, firſt ter at Ryan's, the King's-Arms, Palmall, who afterwards kept the Bedford-Arms at nſtable, being by high living, and voluptuneſs of every ſort filled with the moſt invete ſcorbutic humour, his body covered with l blotches, was, when reduced in his cirnſtances, and a waiter at Mr. Cole's, at the lex Tavern, in 1771, repeatedly relieved bathing, drinking, and waſhing himſelf in e waters, after having tried the effect of ry regular medicine, as well as quack ones, at laſt was quite cured, as many perſons at the Wells have heard him often declare.

A violent Complaint in the Eyes, 1773.

LUCY GROOMBRIDGE, about fourteen s of age, daughter to the perſon who now lives

lives at the High Rocks, by a violent cold caught the latter end of laſt year, got ſo dangerous an inflammation in her eyes, as to be quite blind from the middle of October to January; when, by the advice of the phyſician Groombridge, ſhe put an ounce of leaden ſh into a bottle of this water, and ſhook it two three times a-day for three or four days, w which ſhe waſhed her eyes for about a we and after for about a fortnight with this wa only, drinking from the beginning about hal pint of the water every morning, and was pe fectly cured, and remains ſo at preſent.

Caſe of Samuel Metford, *late Lieutenant in C* Forreſter's 97*th Regiment, wrote by him* *and ſent to Mr* Pinchbeck, *Aug.* 9*th*, 1774.

SIR,

I HAVE been afflicted with a ſcorbu diſorder theſe ſeven years, and have tried moſt capital baths in England for the compla without receiving the leaſt benefit till laſt ye when I was perſuaded to have recourſe Adam's Well: my affliction at that time truly alarming, as my whole body was cove with ſpots of an inflammatory kind, particula

legs with ulcerated ſores, attended with
rd ſwellings. I made only three weeks trial
Adam's Well, and in that time I found my-
f perfectly clear of any outward complaint.
nly wiſh my employment would have per-
tted my giving greater attention to that
ce, as I am confident the efficacy of this
h will be eſteemed and regarded by all who
l be pleaſed to give it a fair trial.

(Signed)
SAM. METFORD,
late lieut. in Col. Forreſter's
97th Regiment.

n Auguſt,
1774.

A Scorbutic Caſe, 1774.

Mr. EDWARD GOTTY, who lived in
Fiſh-Market, Tunbridge-Wells, was for a
nſiderable time troubled with a ſcorbutic hu-
our in one of his hands, which became ſo
d, as ſometimes almoſt to deprive him of the
of it; but by drinking theſe waters, and
ſhing his hand in them, he in about a month
came perfectly well, and has remained ſo
er ſince, which he, and many that know it,
ready to teſtify.

JENNY JEFFREY, whoſe huſband rente the Adam's Well farm for many years, an who now keeps the Hare and Hounds o Mount Ephraim, declares, that about fifte years ago all her children had the itch in a te rible manner; and that after having tried ma methods, particularly burying all their cloat in the earth, as ſhe was adviſed to do, the received no benefit, till making uſe of the waters, and that by waſhing them in it, maki them bathe in the ſpring, and drinking th water for about three weeks or a month, the were all perfectly cured, and have remaine free from that diſorder ever ſince;—and tha while they lived at the farm, great numbers o diſeaſed people, and dogs and horſes with th mange, were brought to the well, and, as ſh has been informed, received great benefit, an that many were quite cured. 1776.

Diabetes.

JOHN ALLERTON, a Smith, at Tu bridge Wells, was for many years greatly a flicted with a Diabetes, and could find no reli but by the uſe of theſe waters, which alwa gave him eaſe.

O

Of which the following perſons who lived th Mr. Allerton, and now living, are witſſes:—James Hewlett, Smith and Farrier, the Wells; Edward Wenman, Carpenter d Shopkeeper, on the Wells Common, ſang the Chapel.

An itching and ſcorbutic Caſe, 1774.

WILLIAM JEFFREYS, of Ruſthall, Farer, commonly called Smugg Jeffreys, had, in e laſt year, a violent fever which ſettled in s leg, ſwelled, became black, and had a large cerous hole in it, and which, by fetching me of the Adam's Well water, and waſhing s leg in it for about a month, became well;—t in about a month after he was ſeized with itching all over his body almoſt inſufferable, hich he imagines he got by handling and ſhing a mangy pig; but that by drinking and ſhing himſelf for about a month with theſe ters, he is now quite well, and has remained ever ſince. He likewiſe ſays, that the pig s cured by being waſhed in the outer bath, hich Mr. Pinchbeck had kindly made for the e of the poor, and for mangey animals.——

This bath is twelve feet from and below
ſtone bath.

A ſingular ſcorbutic Caſe, 1777.

THOMAS OLIVER, who lived ma
years ſervant to the Duke of Dorſet's fami
and is now alive at Tunbridge Wells, decla
that he had been, for near twenty years,
flicted with a ſcorbutic diſorder, which eve
winter uſed to break out in very troubleſo
eruptions round his loins, and that having, abo
the year 1770, caught a moſt violent itch, whi
was moſt tormenting and afflicting, he we
to Adam's Well conſtantly for about a mon
bathed and waſhed himſelf in it, and drank
bout half a pint of the water every day, whi
ſo perfectly cured him, that he not only
rid of the itch, but has never ſince had the le
return of his firſt ſcorbutic diſorder.

An inveterate Scurvy.

THOMAS HARRIS, a dealer in fiſh, n
living at Tunbridge-Wells, had been for ma
years moſt terribly afflicted with a moſt inve
rate ſcurvy, ſo much, that one of his legs,
ma

noſt from the knee to the ankle, was in one ntire ſcab, with ſeveral ulcers; and after hav- ng been adviſed to make uſe of the ſea-water t Brighthelmſtone, and tried various other ethods for a cure without effect, was perſuaded o try Adam's Well, by bathing in which, and rinking the water for near three weeks, which e began in the ſpring of 1771, he received reat benefit; and by repeating the ſame in the pring of 1778, for the ſame time, got perfectly ell, as atteſted under his hand, the 12th day f April, 1779.

☞ He drank about half a pint every morning.

A ſcorbutic Itch.

JOHN DREWRY, Glover, of Tunbridge own, who had been for a long time afflicted ith a ſcorbutic itch, and had tried every me- hod he had been adviſed to take, without the aſt good effect, was at laſt perfectly cured by ading in Adam's Well, drinking the waters, nd taking ſome gentle phyſic (at periods) in bout three months.

Mr.

Mr. John Hayward, now of Tunbridge-Wells, Maſon, &c. ſays, that the above Mr. Drewry was his father-in-law, and has repeatedly told him the above caſe.

The two following Caſes were collected by Mr. Sprange, *Bookſeller at* Tunbridge-Wells.

A violent Sprain.

A young lad at Goudhurſt, in the year 1770, who had long been afflicted with an eruptive ſwelling in one of his legs, had been attended by the faculty without any relief, was adviſed to try the effects of Adam's Well water, and for that purpoſe came and reſided in the neighbourhood for about ſix weeks, attended the ſpring twice a day, bathing and rubbing his leg with the water, which in about five weeks eradicated the diſorder, no ſymptoms of which have ſince appeared.

A violent Sprain

A perſon at Tunbridge-Wells, about ten years ago, from a violent ſprain, which was ſucceeded by a great ſwelling and ſtiffneſs in that joint, and continued growing worſe for ſeveral

veral weeks, notwithſtanding he gave it entire
ſi, and applied many preſcriptions ineffectu-
y; when by bathing and rubbing the part
ll with flannel twice a-day, for about a fort-
ght, in Adam's Well water, it daily grew
tter, and at the expiration of that time it was
rfectly well.

The Mange.

In 1778, —— READING, Eſq. declared
the Rev. Dr. Tanner, and others, at the
ll-room door, on the walk, that ſome years
fore, when he was at Tunbridge Wells, he
d a favorite dog which had the mange to a
y high degree; but that by waſhing him
h, and bathing him in this water only ſix or
en times, he was perfectly cured. And the
obſerving that any other water might have
ne the ſame, Mr. Reading ſaid, No—for that
was a water dog, who uſed to go into other
ters every day, that he was poſitive that
am's Well water cured it.

A ſevere Scorbutic Caſe.

JAMES BROMLEY, who now lives with
rd Amherſt, when he was a ſervant with
s. Boſanquet, and attended her at Tunbridge
Wells

Wells in or about the year 1770, declares, that having been for ſome years troubled with a violent ſcorbutic humour, increaſed by a ſurfeit, which uſed to break out in his neck and face in large carbuncles full of matter:—after trying various remedies without any relief, was adviſed to try the Tunbridge Wells waters, which he did for ſome time; but their heat ſo increaſed his diſorder as to cauſe extreme pain; and was told by the apothecary on the ſpot to forbear uſing them any longer, which he did;—and was adviſed to try thoſe of Adam's Well water, which he did for about a month, drinking a tumbler or two of it every day, and plunging himſelf three times every morning in the bath; by which he was perfectly cured, and has remained ſo ever ſince.

The ſaid James Bromley ſays—that a young man named Robert Peckham, who was down at the ſame time with him at Tunbridge Wells and lived with Mrs. Thompſon of St. Paul's Church-yard, was much more afflicted than himſelf with the ſame diſorder, and uſed to go conſtantly with him to Adam's Well, and by uſing the ſame method, was amazingly relieved; but not fully cured.

The

The annual increaſe of company reſorting to the Wells, encouraged the Lord of the manor about this time to think of improving his eſtate, by erecting ſhops and houſes on and near the walks; he therefore entered into an agreement with his tenants, and hired the herbage of the manor on a fifty years leaſe, at ten ſhillings per annum each tenant, and then began to build upon the green bank, and in every convenient ſituation near the ſprings.

And as Tunbridge-Wells was now become a populous and flouriſhing village, both with reſpect to its ſettled inhabitants, and the company that annually reſorted to it for health or pleaſure, the piety of our anceſtors made them think it neceſſary to build an houſe to the honour of God, leſt the diſtance from every church, together with the various amuſements, and continual diſſipations of a public place, ſhould entirely ſuſpend the attention due to religious duties.

For this purpoſe a ſubſcription was opened, in the year 1676, to raiſe a fund for building a chapel; which ſubſcription was continued, without intermiſſion, till 1684, when it amounted to the ſum of 1385l. This was judg-

ed ſufficient to defray the expences of the work, and a chapel * was accordingly built on ground given for that purpoſe by lady Purbeck of Somerhill. This chapel was ſoon found by experience to be too ſmall for the company, and therefore it was afterwards enlarged, and beautified, by a ſecond ſubſcription, begun in the year 1688, and cloſed in 1696, the ſum of which amounted to 900l.

In this chapel divine ſervice is performed every day during the ſummer ſeaſon, and three times a week in the winter; and the clergyman has no other endowment than what ariſes by the voluntary ſubſcription of the company that frequent the place, and the inhabitants who ſubſcribe for the Winter's duty. This ſubſcription, at a medium, amounts to about 200 l. per annum.

Adjoining to the chapel is a charity ſchool, for fifty or more poor boys and girls, who are there

* This chapel is dedicated to King Charles the martyr! Vide Willis's Survey, vol. 3. App. p. 18.

† There are two tables of the names of theſe ſubſcribers in the veſtry-room of the chapel, a copy of which the author was adviſed by ſome gentlemen to inſert; but finding upon enquiry that the number of names amounted to 1600, he was fearful of ſwelling the book too much.

e inſtructed in the uſeful, not to ſay ne-
ary, articles of reading, writing, and com-
n arithmetic, by the clerk for the time be-
. This ſchool is ſupported by a contribu-
collected at the chapel doors, at two dif-
nt times, in the ſeaſon, when a charity ſer-
n is preached each time, on the occaſion.

rom this ſchool, every other year, one
is clothed, and apprenticed to ſome ſea-
ng trade, by the benefaction of William
ong, Eſq; who by his laſt will, dated Auguſt,
3, gave the annual rents of two little farms
his ſchool, and the great ſchool at Tun-
dge, thus every year, alternately, to clothe
apprentice one ſcholar. It is alſo far-
ordered by the will, that the ſurplus, if
ny time any remains, ſhall be lent, upon
d ſecurity, to either of the boys for five
rs without intereſt.—Mrs. Mary Coulter
will, dated May, 1775, left 100l. in charity
he ſaid ſchool.

n 1687 a fire broke out in the houſe, now
ed the Flat-houſe, at the bottom of the
lk, by which the life of one poor child was
, and all the ſhops, and other buildings, ſo

lately

ately erected on the green bank, were em
conſumed. But this accident, however te
in itſelf, was upon the whole not unſervic
to the place, becauſe, like ancient Ro
if ſmall things may be compared with
greateſt, it roſe more glorious from its a
the buildings being afterwards more regu
planned, and better contrived, both for
convenience of the inhabitants, and the o
ment of the walks; upon which, ſince thi
cident, an aſſembly-room, coffee-houſe,
and dwelling-houſes have been erected in
continued line, and a convenient portico p
in front, and carried on from the upper
of the parade, quite to the bottom; a
ſteps from which is the ſpring. The le
of the Walk, from the upper-end to the
going off at the bottom, leading to the ſpri
an hundred and ſeventy-five yards.

In the ever memorable year 1688. Pri
Anne of Denmark was at Tunbridge-W

* "Rome, properly ſpeaking, was at firſt but a ſor
"lage, whereof even the principal inhabitants followed
"own ploughs; and until it was rebuilt after the burn
"it by the Gauls, did not deſerve the name of a city.
"were the beginnings of the capital of the world!"
Hooke's Rom. Hiſt. vol. 1. p.

ſent her Gentleman Waiter, Colonel
s, from thence to enquire after the health
e new-born ſuppoſed Prince of Wales;
ich viſit of the Colonel's ſome remarka-
ircumſtances * are ſaid to have happened,
h, if the ſtory may be depended upon,
greatly ſtrengthen the opinion that this
nded prince was an impoſition on the
ſh nation.

his Princeſs ſeveral ſeaſons ſucceſſively
ured the place with her preſence, and was
eat beneſactreſs to it. She gave the baſon
e ſpring called the "Queen's-Well" which
uated on the left hand as you enter the
and diſtinguiſhed from the other by its
bars.

1698, her Royal Highneſs brought her
he young Duke of Gloſter, with her to the
ls, and was made ſenſible of the utility of
ng the Walks by a fall which he got, in
lay with other children, juſt after ſome
had increaſed the natural ſlipperineſs of
oil ſurrounding the ſprings: and at her
away ſhe left money for this purpoſe in
ands of one of the principal inhabitants,
with

* Tindal's Rapin, vol. II. p. 767.

with an injunction to get the work comple
againſt the enſuing ſummer; but he, va
flattering himſelf the princeſs would viſit
place no more, knaviſhly delayed the work
long that her Royal Highneſs returned to
Wells before any progreſs was made in
This neglect very much diſguſted the Prin
who thereupon inſtantly quitted the pl
and never deigned to enter it again; but,
fore ſhe went, ſhe took effectual method
have the pavement carried on with proper
ligence, by deputing a ſuperintendent, w
never ſuffered the work to be intermitted
it was intirely finiſhed.

On the acceſſion of this Princeſs to
throne of Great-Britain, the inhabitant
Tunbridge-Wells, deſirous of tranſmitting
poſterity ſome teſtimony of the ſenſe they
tained of the many favours conferred u
them by her Majeſty, planted the Quee
grove" on the common, for a growing mo
ment of gratitude to their royal and gene
benefactreſs,

In 1708, the Cold-bath at Ruſthall was b
by Mr. James Long at a very conſider
expe

ence. This bath is eſteemed equal to any the kingdom, being moſt plentifully ſup-d with the fineſt rock water from the neigh-ring hills. The bath was at firſt adorned h amuſing water-works, and had a hand-e and convenient houſe over it, in every m of which was ſomething curious, calcu-d to divert and ſurpriſe the company. e ground and gardens belonging to the bath e elegantly laid out, and embelliſhed with ntains, and other ornaments ſuitable to the e; in ſhort, the whole was moſt com-ely diſpoſed for a ſcene of amuſement. all this is now gone to decay through the t of management, and the neglect of the prietors; who have ſuffered the houſe to and the gardens to lie waſte and wild; the bath itſelf is well preſerved, and lately ain unornamented building has been raiſed r it, which, though it retains none of the ties of the former elegant ſtructure, is per-s full as uſeful as the old one.

Within theſe very few years, another Cold-has been erected, about a furlong from walks, which, on account of its nearneſs to Wells, and its being neatly fitted up in

a pretty retired ſituation, will probably c
tinue in uſe, though it certainly cannot in
reſpect be compared to the ancient bath

About the year 1726, the Lord of
Manor's building leaſe expired, and as
tenants juſtly imagined they had a righ
ſome compenſation for the loſs of the her
that was covered by his houſes, they clai
a ſhare in the buildings. This occaſione
tedious law-ſuit between the lord and the
ants, which, after a prodigious expence,
finally determined in favour of the latter,
were adjudged to have a juſt claim to a
part of the buildings, then erected on the
tate, for their rights of herbage: where
all the ſhops and houſes on this eſtate
divided into three equal lots, of which
tenants were to draw one, and the other
were to remain with the Lord; and, luc
for the tenants, they happened to draw
middle lot, which included the aſſembly-
on the walk, and has turned out the beſt o
three. After this the landlord and tenant
tered into a long agreement, to reſtrain
prevent the increaſe of buildings on the m
which was confirmed and eſtabliſhed by a

arliament, that paſſed the royal aſſent on 29th of April, 1740.

His Royal Highneſs Frederick, the late ce of Wales, and her Royal Highneſs his ſort, were at Tunbridge-Wells in 1739.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia frequently honoured the place with her ence, and, particularly, was there in 1762, n his Royal Highneſs William Duke of nberland was alſo there.

Their Royal Highneſſes, the Dukes of k and Gloceſter, were at Tunbridge-ils about the middle of September, 1765. their arrival they were welcomed by a le diſcharge of eighteen pieces of cannon, in the evening the walks were moſt ſplen-y illuminated, upon which occaſions they ays make a magnificent appearance.

Their Royal Highneſſes continued there two hts, viewed the High-rocks and other beau-l environs of the Wells, entered, with that le affability ſo peculiar to their illuſtrious ily, into all the amuſements of the place,

and, notwithſtanding the ſeaſon's being ſo
declined, ſeemed at their departure to be mu
pleaſed with their expedition, and the lo
reception they met with.

The place itſelf is now in a very flouriſhi
ſtate, with a great number of good houſes
lodgings, and all neceſſary accommodations
company; its cuſtoms are ſettled, its pleaſu
regulated, its markets and all other conve
encies fixed, and the whole very prope
adapted to the nature of a place, which is
once deſigned to give health and pleaſure
all its viſitants.

Of the AIR *of* TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

OME account of the air of Tunbridge-Wells will certainly be eſteemed neceſſary render this work tolerably complete, becauſe a public place reſorted to by invalids for the covery and re-eſtabliſhment of health, no-ng can be of greater importance than a owledge thereof.

Air is undoubtedly ſuch a neceſſary inſtru-nt of life, that without it we cannot ſubſiſt more than a few moments; and it is very vious to every reflecting mind, that, where s impregnated with undue mixtures, it muſt courſe produce, or aggravate diſeaſes: from ence it follows that it is a duty highly in-mbent on all who ſtudy the preſervation of t health they now enjoy, and ſtill more ſo on thoſe who would recover that which is , to make choice of ſuch a ſituation as af-ds the freeſt and moſt equable air, where it eaſt impregnated with the noxious effluvia ſubterraneous exhalations, or loaded with vapours continually ariſing from a humid : and where, on the other hand, it is not

ſo

ſo dry and attractive as too far to imbibe th attenuating lymph exhaled from the blood; b rather, where the nature of the ſoil, the happ ſituation of the place, and the ſurer teſt of e perience, all unitedly evidence its wholeſom neſs.

And in all theſe reſpects impartially ſpeak ing, the air of Tunbridge Wells moſt certain excels. The country is not ſo low and moi as to be ſubject to thick fogs, or any marks a vaporous air; neither is it raiſed to ſuch a exalted height as to have its atmoſphere to much rarified, or be too much expoſed to th bleak northern or eaſtern winds; from th latter eſpecially it is well defended by a lon range of high hills. The ſoil of the count in general is tolerably fruitful, and even th moſt barren parts of it are eaſily cultivate which evidences that the air, though natural dry, is not too ſharp and rigid for the huma conſtitution; and the multitude of ſweet herb as wild thyme, &c. with which the whol country is overſpread, affords a ſolid proof o its ſweetneſs and purity.

On the little hills of Mount Ephraim and ount-Sion, it is remarkable that a gentle fra- nt breeze unceaſingly prevails, through all ſummer months; which, in the hotteſt ather, generally keeps them mild and tem- rate. And it is acknowledged by every au- r who has occaſionally mentioned the place, well as by thoſe who have profeſſedly wrote the ſubject, that this air is extremely benign, re and wholeſome.

And in all probability the air of Tunbridge- ells has the additional advantage of being, ſome degree, impregnated with the effluvia thoſe healthful ingredients with which the ter ſo eminently abounds; and, if this is caſe, it muſt of courſe not only render the it, the herbs, and the other aliments of the untry, more wholeſome, but alſo by this ans, as well as by the ſuction of the lungs, d regular drinking, convey the ſalutary pro- rties of the water into the minuteſt veſſels the body.

But, be this as it will, it is a certain fact, eſted by continually repeated experience, at aged people and all perſons of a relaxed and

and enfeebled conſtitution do, almoſt imm
diately upon coming into this country, p
ceive the happy effects of its air, by an i
vigoration of their bodily powers, and an a
tional ſprightlineſs of mind, enabling th
to communicate, and to receive every ſoc
pleaſure with an unuſual ſatisfaction, ne
known in the denſe fuliginous air of Lond
or in the loaded atmoſphere of damp and
pourous ſituations. And this is ſuch a co
vincing teſtimony of the beneficial nature
the air of Tunbridge-Wells, as cannot fail
very ſtrongly recommending it to thoſe u
happy valetudinarians, whoſe relaxed fib
loudly call for its aſſiſting influence to ren
their original elaſticity, and to brace them
for future action.

OPY of the firſt DEED of GIFT truſt, of the CHAPEL and the grounds hereon it was erected, at TUNBRIDGE-ELLS, with a LIST of the TRUSTEES ppointed to it, and of the different RE-EWALS of them to the preſent time.

O all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. The Right Hon. John Earl of Buckingham, Viſcount Purbeck, only ſon and heir of the t Hon. Margaret Purbeck, deceaſed, who only daughter and heir of the Right Hon. k, Earl of St. Albans and Marquis of Glan-d, deceaſed, Thomas Lake of the Middle-ple, London, Eſq; Thomas Weller of Ton-ge, in the county of Kent, Gent. and rge Weller of Tonbridge, aforeſaid, Gent. greeting.

HEREAS by the pious and charitable con-tions of divers well-diſpoſed perſons, a ture, or fabrick, for a chapel, for the uſe exerciſe of Religious Worſhip, and cele-on of Divine Service, and hearing of Ser-s, hath been erected and built divers years , upon a piece, or parcel of ground, ly-near Tonbridge-Wells, in the pariſh of bridge, in the county of Kent; which piece of ground was formerly part of cer-

tain lands, called inhams, and part of the
park, or foreſt, of Southfrith. And whereas
ſaid lands, together with divers other lands
long ſince granted in fee-ſimple, unto ſe
perſons in mortgage, for ſecurity of divers
ſiderable ſums of money, the equity of rede
tion of the ſame belonging to the ſaid Ea
Buckingham And whereas the ſaid Ea
Buckingham, Thomas Lake, Thomas We
and George Weller, or ſome, or one of th
have ſince paid and diſcharged all the mo
due upon the ſaid mortgage; and the eſtat
the ſaid premiſes is now by good conveya
and inſurances in the law, and by the direc
of the ſaid Earl of Buckingham, conve
unto the ſaid Thomas Lake, Thomas We
and George Weller; and they ſtand ſe
thereof in fee-ſimple. And whereas the
Margaret, Viſcounteſs of Purbeck, out of a
cial and virtuous inclination to forward an
vance the ſervice and glory of God, as al
oblige the ſeveral Nobility, Gentry, and C
mons, that reſort to the ſaid Chapel to
Divine Service therein, and certain other
ſiderations, hath given, granted and conve
or hath mentioned to be given, granted
conveyed, unto the Right Rev. Father in G
Thomas, Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, and
tain other perſons, the ſaid ſtructure, ſab

hapel, and the ground thereunto belonging, herein after particularly deſcribed, in truſt the uſes aforeſaid. And whereas ſome ſtions have ariſen concerning the ſaid grant, egard the ſaid Viſcounteſs was not ſeized in ſimple of the ſaid premiſes at the time of king the ſaid grant. Now know ye, that ſaid John Earl of Buckingham, of the like uous inclination, and to prevent all queſ- ns and diſputes, about the title of the ſaid ntioned to be granted premiſes; and to the nt that the ſaid Earl may be deemed, ned, and acknowledged to be the donor of land, whereon the ſaid Chapel is built, benefactor thereunto; and alſo by his di- tion and appointment the ſaid Tho. Lake, omas Weller, and George Weller, have en, granted, and conveyed, and by theſe ſents do give, grant, and convey, unto the ght Rev. Father in God, Thomas Lord hop of Rocheſter, Sir Humphry Miller of eſt-Peckham, in the county of Kent, Bart. illiam Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, Lon- n, Charles Amherſt, of Bayhall, in the nty of Kent, Eſq; who together with the Thomas Weller, are the ſurvivors of the uſtees formerly mentioned. And alſo unto e Right Hon. George, Baron of Aberga- ny, Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in the

county of Kent, Bart. Sir Edward Northey, Majeſty's Attorney-General, Dr. Wm. C Canon of Windſor, Dr. Nathaniel Reſb Rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, in the co of Middleſex; William Strong, of Tonbri Eſq; Jeffery Amherſt of River-Head, and John Duke, of Frant, in the Coun Suſſex, Eſq; newly named Truſtees, in room of thoſe deceaſed, and to their heir aſſigns, all the ſaid ſtructure, fabrick, or ch and alſo all the grounds thereunto be ing, now lying, being and containing as fol eth; viz. All the ground on the Weſt, So weſt head of the chapel, from the chapel to the utmoſt bounds of the ſaid lands, called Inhams, againſt Waterdown-foreſt, the highway leading to Frant, containin breadth fourteen feet, or thereabout. An the ground from the north-weſt ſide of the chapel, and from the afore granted parce to the utmoſt bounds of the ſaid lands, c Inhams, againſt Biſhop's-down and the p of Speldhurſt, containing in breadth, from firſt built chapel, forty feet; and from the of the chapel as it now ſtandeth, ten feet thereabout; and the ground lying at the n eaſt head, or end, of the ſaid chapel, con ing in breadth ſeven feet, or thereabout, the palliſadoes there now ſtanding; and alſo

6

llery and veſtry room, or houſe, lately e-
ted over ſeveral rooms, heretofore in the
ſſeſſion of John Wyburne, and now of John
ett, tenant to the ſaid Earl, containing in
eadth, from the ſaid chapel-wall towards the
uth-eaſt, ten feet, as the ſame is now built
d ſtanding, and adjoining to ground formerly
e garden of the ſaid John Wyburne, the
d gallery lying open to the ſaid chapel. And
ſo leave, licence, and liberty, to come into
e ſaid garden with workmen, inſtruments and
aterials, at all times needful, to repair and a-
end the ſaid chapel, gallery and veſtry, not
ing any wilful damage or ſpoil; except and
ways reſerved unto the ſaid Earl, Thomas
ake, Thomas Weller, and Geo. Weller, their
irs and aſſigns for ever, all the ſaid rooms and
dgings under the ſaid gallery, and veſtry, and
hich ſaid chapel, gallery and veſtry, and
ound thereunto belonging, do ſtand and lye
the pariſh of Tonbridge aforeſaid, in the
d county of Kent, and bound unto the ſaid
reſt of Waterdown, and unto the common
lled Biſhop's-down, towards the weſt and
rth, and to the ſaid other part of the ſaid
nds called Inhams, towards the eaſt and ſouth,
have and to hold the ſaid ſtructure, fabrick,
chapel, veſtry and gallery, land and premiſes
ove granted, with their appurtenances, unto
the

the ſaid Right Rev. Father in God, Thom
Ld. Biſh. of Rocheſter; Sir Humphry Mille
Bart. Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amher
the Right Hononourable Baron Abergaven
Sir George Rivers, Bart. Sir Edward North
Dr. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Reſbur
William Strong, Jeffery Amherſt and Jo
Dyke, and their heirs, to and for the uſe a
behoof of them, the ſaid Thomas, Lord Biſh
of Rocheſter, Sir Humphry Miller, Dr. Wi
liam Sherlock, Charles Amherſt, George, Ba
ron of Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, S
Edward Northey, Dr. William Cave, Dr. Na
thaniel Reſbury, William Strong, Jeffery Am
herſt, John Dyke, and the ſaid Thomas We
ler and George Weller, and of their heirs a
aſſigns for ever *In TRUST nevertheleſs, and*
the intent and purpoſe that they the ſaid Thom
Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, Sir Humphrey M
ler, Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amher
George Baron of Abergavenny, Sir Geo
Rivers, Sir Edw. Northey, Dr. William Ca
Dr. Nathaniel Reſbury, William Strong, Je
fery Amherſt, John Dyke, Thomas Well
and George Weller, and their heirs and aſſig
do and ſhall permit and ſuffer the ſaid ſtructu
fabrick, or chapel, to be uſed and employed f
ever, to and for the hearing, reading, uſing, a
exerciſing of Divine Service and Sermons, a
oth

er Religious Rites and Ceremonies for the wor-
p of God in the ſame, according to the uſage
the Church of England, and to and for no
ular or other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever. And
o in further Truſt, that when, and as often,
any of the Truſtees, to the number of Seven,
ll happen to die, the other ſurviving Truſtees,
the major part of them, ſhall within One Year,
xt after the death of ſuch Seven Truſtees
me and appoint other fit perſons for parts, loy-
y, honeſty and integrity, to ſucceed ſuch de-
ſed Truſtees in the ſaid truſt. And the ſaid
hn Earl of Buckingham, and alſo the ſaid
omas Lake, Thomas Weller and George
eller, have conſtituted ordained and made
d in their place put Edward Weller, of Ton-
dge, aforeſaid, Gent. to be their certain At-
ney for them, and in their name, to enter
o the above granted ſtructure, fabrick, or
apel and premiſes, and poſſeſſion thereof
them to take, and after poſſeſſion ſo had
d taken, to deliver unto the ſaid Thomas
rd Biſhop of Rocheſter, Sir Humphry, Mil-
, Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amherſt,
Right Hon. George, Baron of Abergaven-
, Sir George Rivers, Sir Edward Northey,
. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Reſbury,
illiam Strong, Jeffery Amherſt, and John
ke, or to ſome or one of them, to the

uſe

uſe aforeſaid, full and peaceable ſiezure or poſ
ſeſſion, of all and ſingular the above mentione
granted ſtructure, fabrick, or chapel, land a
premiſes, according to the tenure, form a
effect of theſe preſents; ratifying, confirmi
and allowing, all whatever their ſaid Attorn
ſhall lawfully do, or cauſe to be done, in th
premiſes, as fully and effectually, to all inten
and purpoſes, as if the ſaid Earl, Thomas Lak
Thomas Weller and George Weller had do
the ſame in their own perſons.

In Witness whereof the ſaid John, E
of Buckingham, Thomas Lake, Thomas We
ler and George Weller, have hereunto ſet the
hands and ſeals, the 15th day of February,
the ſecond year of the reign of our Sovere
Lady Ann, by the Grace of God, Queen
England, Scotland, France and Ireland, D
fender of the Faith, &c. Anno Dom. 1703.

BUCKINGHAM.
THOMAS LAKE.
THOMAS WELLER.
CEORGE WELLER.

Sealed and delivered, (the ſtamps being f
affixed) in the preſence of

THOMAS TOMLYN.
THOMAS WEEKLY.

Mem

MEMORANDUM.—That full and peaceable
en and poſſeſſion of the ſtructure, and pre-
es within granted, was had and taken by the
hin-named Edward Weller, and by him de-
red to the within-named Grantees, accord-
to the form, tenure, and effect of the deed
hin-written. In the preſence of

THOMAS WELLER,
WILLIAM HUNT,
PHILIP SEALE,
WILLIAM ASHDOWN.

William Strong, one of the Grantees, did
ive poſſeſſion accordingly.

WILLIAM STRONG.

The 16th day of February, 1727, Sir George
ers, of Chafford, in the county of Kent, Bart.
then only ſurviving Truſtee, being ſeized in
by right of ſurvivorſhip, did nominate and
oint thirteen new Truſtees: *viz.* the then
hop of Rocheſter, Lord Abergavenny, Sir
ard Filmer, Mr. Hart, Mr. Toke, Mr. Lam-
, Mr. Manlove, Mr. Amherſt, Mr. Goodall,
Heaton, Mr. Batt, Mr. Elton, and Mr.
lley; to, for and upon the ſame truſts, in-
s and purpoſes, as are before mentioned in
firſt deed.

The 7th day of May, 1748, Sir Edward
ner, of Eaſt-Sutton, in the county of Kent,
. being then the only ſurviving Truſtee,

being ſeized in fee, by right of ſurvivorſh
did nominate and appoint thirteen new Tr
tees: *viz.* Lord Weſtmoreland, the Biſhop
Rocheſter, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Romn
Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Filmer, Mr. Smyt
Mr. Lambard, Mr. Brown, Mr. Godfrey, M
Panuwell, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Toke; to,
and upon the ſame truſts, intents and purpo
as before-mentioned.

The 30th Day of December, 1775, L
Abergavenny, Lord Romney, Sir Sidney S
ford Smythe, Sir John Honeywood, Bart.
John Filmer, Bart. and John Cooke, Eſq.
purſuance of the truſt repoſed in them by r
of ſurvivorſhip, did nominate and appoint e
new Truſtees, *viz.*—John Lord Biſhop of R
cheſter, the Hon. Henry Neville, Eſq.
Hon. Charles Marſham, Eſq. Sir Charles F
naby, Bart. John Honeywood, Eſq. Ber
ſham Filmer, Eſq. John Auſten, Eſq.
Thomas Smith Panuwell, Eſq. to, for,
upon the ſame truſts, intents and purpoſe
before-mentioned.

MEMORANDUM.—That on the 19th
of June, in the year of our Lord 1776,
and peaceable poſſeſſion and ſeizen of
ſtructure, fabric or chapel, and other the
miſes before-mentioned, with the apperte
cies, was taken and had by Mr. *Thomas Sco*
of Tunbridge Town, the Attorney appoi
by the laſt Truſtees; and by him delivere
Tho

omas *Smith Panuwell*, Eſq. according to the
m and effect of the deed. In the preſence of

CHRISTOPHER PINCHBECK,
RICHARD DELVES,
JOHN FRY,
JOHN KNIGHT,
all of *Tunbridge-Wells*.

OCTOBER 18th, 1784.

WHEREAS it was the original Intention of
ſe who inſtituted the Charity School of this
ce, that the effects of it might be as exten-
e and as equally beneficial as poſſible; and
that end that none but the children of the
rer ſort of people be admitted, and that their
cation ſhould be proportioned to their ſitu-
on, and to the employments in which they
ght be afterwards engaged: And whereas, in
lation of this good intention, it appears that
ny children have been admitted into the
hool whoſe parents are able to pay for their
ruction elſewhere, to the utter excluſion of
ſe who are the proper objects of it: And
ereas, even of the poorer ſort, three and
metimes four of one family have been re-
ved; and alſo, that many have continued
ger in the ſchool than was conſiſtent with
prudent deſign of the inſtitution.

RESOLVED, at the Veſtry held this
,—That on the 25th day of December next,
yearly, on the 29th of September, the Mi-
niſter

niſter of the Chapel, or his Curate, be requeſ
to examine the ſeveral children of the Sch
and to diſmiſs from any future benefit of
thoſe who ſhall appear to him to be prope
qualified in reading and writing.

AND it is further Reſolved, That after
25th day of December next, no children
continue in the School after the age of twe
years; and that no more than two of one fa
ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the Cha
at the ſame time, unleſs the family be very l
and then at the diſcretion of the Miniſte
And alſo, upon every vacancy, the prefere
ſhall always be given to thoſe children wh
parents are moſt neceſſitous. And, that
boy ſhall be received but between the age of
and twelve; and no girls but between the
of eight and twelve years.

FREDERICK PIGO

N. B. The laſt deed, from which a copy was ent
in a book kept in the Veſtry-Room of the Chapel,
placed in the hands of Lord Chief Baron Smythe.

An Account of the Original Foundation of
GROVE, called Mount-Sion Grove
Tunbridge-Wells; *for the Benefit of*
Inhabitants and Company reſorting there.

BY a Deed made the 20th of April, 1
(which is inrolled in the Court of Chanc

e Grove, called Mount-Sion Grove, at Tun-
idge-Wells in the County of Kent, containing
eſtimation four acres, (more or leſs) being
retofore part of certain lands called Inhams,
d Waghorne's-Foreſt, and part of the park or
reſt called South-Frith, was conveyed by the
ght Honourable John Earl of Buckingham,
d others, to four Truſtees, *viz.* John Dyke,
Frant, in the county of Suſſex, Eſq. Robert
ker, of Rotherfield, in Suſſex, Eſq. Nicholas
wle, jun. of Wadhurſt, in the ſaid county,
nt. and Henry Weller, of Frant, aforeſaid,
nt. and to their Heirs for ever; upon this
uſt and Confidence always, and to the intent
d purpoſe that the ſaid Grove, and the trees
re growing, or to grow, ſhall not be cut
wn, nor the ſaid grove or trees converted to
private uſe, but ſhall be continually pre-
ved for a grove and ſhade, and walks, for the
of all the inhabitants of the ſeveral houſes
lt, or to be built, or which ſhall be built on
ſeveral purchaſes therein mentioned; or any
er land, late parcel of the ſaid lands, called
am, or the park or foreſt of South-Frith;—
for their lodgers, ſervants and families to
ne, go and walk in and upon the ſaid Grove
heir will and pleaſure: And upon this fur-
truſt and confidence, that the ſaid Truſtees
their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall at the re-
ſt, coſt and charges of the ſaid inhabitants,
f ſuch of them as ſhall require the ſame, uſe
lawful ways and means for the preſervation
he ſaid Grove, and to prevent and remedy all
paſſes, encroachments and nuiſances, which
l or may be committed therein, as ſhall be
thought

thought fit and adviseable; the said Trust
being always saved harmless and indemnified
the said inhabitants, or such persons of them
shall require such ways or means to be us
from all charges and damages, which may h
pen to them thereby: And upon further tr
that when so many of the Trustees shall be de
that only two of them shall be left living, t
the surviving Trustees, being thereby requi
by the then inhabitants of the houses aforesa
or the major part of them, and at their cost a
charges, do convey over their estate, in
premises above said, to new Trustees, for
purposes above mentioned: And upon furt
trust, that there shall be one coach-way i
the said Grove, out of the highway near
dwelling-house of Nicholas Wood, where a
now is, or late was; and one other coach-w
where a way is laid out on the north-side of
said Grove, between the lands let to Mr. You
and the lands of Mr. Brooke; and that
be there kept up to prevent the same from be
used as common high-ways; and that one c
mon footway be thereunto through the gro
of John Mercer, as is now used; and that
other private footway with a gate thereu
permitted for the use of Mr. Young, and
occupiers and the inhabitants, and lodger
the houses then built, or to be built, and
no other way, or ways, be permitted there
and that the said Trustees and their heir
assigns, shall, at the request and cost and ch
of such of the said inhabitants as shall req
the same, take and use such legal ways to
serve the premises above-mentioned, accor

the truſt above-ſaid. In witneſs whereof, parties aboveſaid, their hands and ſeals interchangeably have ſet, the day and year firſt above written.

By an account taken Dec. 10, 1781, the Grove then contained about two hundred oaks, ſome of them very large, containing about four or five loads of timber in a tree, ten large beech trees, about ſixty ſmall trees of lime and ſycamore, two fir and two yew trees.

In the winter 1782, twenty-ſix decayed oak trees were marked and felled by order of the Truſtees, and ſold for 150l. part of which was expended in making good the fence belonging to the Grove, painting the fence and putting up new benches, laying out the walk in the middle of the ſaid Grove, repairing the ride round it, framenting the ſame, and planting young trees. The remainder of the 150l. was inveſted the 5th of Jan. 1784, in the purchaſe of 150l. 3 per cent. Conſolidated Bank Annuities, now ſtanding in the books of the Bank of England, in the names of the laſt Truſtees; who have ſigned a Declaration, that the intereſt ariſing from the ſame ſhall, from time to time, be applied for the preſervation, ſupport, and ornament of the ſaid Grove.

Upon the ſtricteſt enquiry it appears that the Truſtees, in the deed beforementioned, have been long ſince dead; and it does not appear that they did appoint any new Truſtees.—Upon ſearching the Pariſh Regiſter it was found that

that Robert Baker, one of the Truſtees af
ſaid, did ſurvive the other three, and by a C
tificate from the Pariſh Regiſter of May
ſigned by Mr. John Kirby, Vicar of that Pa
the ſaid Robert Baker, was brought from L
don, and buried there the 29th day of Sept
ber 1721. It was neceſſary to find out who
his heirs at law, and this Grove being in
county of Kent, where the cuſtom of Ga
kind prevails, was the more difficult to diſco
but after the moſt diligent enquiry, it app
that the ſaid Robert Baker, and his two b
thers, dying without iſſue, Robert's two ſi
Dorothea and Elizabeth, became his co-hei
Dorothea married Andrew Kenrick of Che
Eſq. and her grandſon, Richard Kenrick,
Nantclywd, near Ruthin, in Denbyſhire,
now living, is her heir at law.

Elizabeth married Mr. Robert Bicknell,
Clifford's-Inn, and her five great grand-ſ
now living, are her heirs at law; ſo that th
muſt all be made parties to a deed for appoi
ing four new Truſtees, for executing the
Truſt.

If the heirs ſhould refuſe to fill up the Tr
by a proper application to the Court of Ch
cery, that Court will oblige them to do it.

ROBE

had two Brothers and two Sifters:
ROBERT BAKER and his two Brothers died without Iſſue.

had two Brothers and two Sifters;
ROBERT BAKER and his two Brothers died without Iſſue.
The two Sifters were named DOROTHEA and ELIZABETH;

Dorothea his Sifter married Andrew Kenrick

Elizabeth, his other Siſter, married Robert Bicknell,

Andrew Kenrick of Woo.

Robert Bicknell, Eſq;

Charles Bicknell, died without Iſſue.

- - - Bicknell, died without Iſſue

Richard Kenrick of Nantclwyd, near Ruthin, Denbyſh. now living.

Robert Bicknell, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery.

Robert Bicknell. 1ſt Son. - - Bicknell. 2d Son. - - Bicknell. 3d Son. - - Bicknell, 4th Son. - - Bicknell. 5th Son.

All now living.

*** The foregoing account of the Grove and Chap
was tranſmitted to the editor by Beverſham Filmer, E
to whom the inhabitants of Tunbridge-Wells are m
indebted, for the pains he has taken in the ſaid d
coveries. The account was accompanied with the f
lowing polite note.

"The King's-Road, near Bedford-Row,
March 5, 1782."

"MR. SPRANGE,

"After having received benefit by drinking t
"waters, and likewiſe many civilities from the inha
"tants, it will give me pleaſure if I can be of m
"ſervice to the place; and therefore according to m
"promiſe, I here ſend you an authentic account of t
"original foundation of the Chapel and Grove there

*** In conſequence of the aſſiduity and perſevera
of the aforeſaid Beverſham Filmer, Eſq; in this b
neſs, by indenture of leaſe and releaſe, bearing d
the 26th and 27th of July, 1782, the heirs of the l
Robert Baker, did convey the aforeſaid Grove, cal
Mount-Sion Grove, with the appurtenances, to t
Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, of Tunbridge-Wel
Bart. Martin Yorke, of the ſame place, Eſq; Geo
Children of Tunbridge Town, Eſq; and Bev
ſham Filmer, of the King's-Road, near Bedford-Ro
in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; to, for and upon t
ſame truſts, uſes, intents and purpoſes, as ſpecified
the original deed: which Deed may be ſeen by app
ing to the aforeſaid George Children, Eſq; at Tunbri
Town.

the MEDICINAL WATER at TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

THE next thing that naturally preſents itſelf to our obſervation is the water, to which the country we are treating of owes all diſtinction.

The whole neighbourhood of Tunbridge-Wells abounds with ſprings of mineral water; as the properties of all are nearly the ſame, only thoſe two which, at their firſt diſcovery, were adjudged the beſt, are held in any particular eſtimation.

Theſe two wells are incloſed with a handſome triangular ſtone wall; and, within this are ſurrounded by a well paved area, to which you deſcend, by a few ſteps, thro' a ſmall gateway. Over the ſprings are placed two convenient baſons of * Portland ſtone, with perforations at the bottom, through which they receive the water, and with an opening

* One of theſe baſons was given by Queen Anne, and the other by the Lord of the Manor.

on the edge to diſcharge the overflowing which are carried to the neighbouring brook by a little drain cut in the pavement.

The water itſelf at the ſpring is extremely clear and bright, without any ſort of colour; its taſte is pleaſingly ſteely, it has hardly any perceptible ſmell, though ſometimes, in a denſe air, its ferruginous exhalations are very diſtinguiſhable; and, in point of heat, it is invariably temperate, let the atmoſphere be in whatever ſtate it will; for this is one of thoſe ſprings which lie ſo deep in the bowels of the earth, that it can neither be affected by the ſcorching ſun-beams of the ſummer, nor the ſevereſt froſts of the winter.

When it is firſt taken up in a large glaſs, its particles continue at reſt, till it is warmed to nearly the heat of the atmoſphere, then a few airy globules begin to ſeparate themſelves and adhere to the ſides of the veſſel; and, in a few hours more, a light copper-coloured ſcum begins to ſwim on the ſurface; after which an ochreous ſediment ſettles at the bottom. The ſcum of this water is really an object of curioſity when detached from the water itſelf

which

ich is eaſily done by introducing a piece of ſitting paper under it: the paper, when dry, pears to be gilt; and when examined thro' microſcope, reſembles a piece of rich embidery, ornamented with ſtuds of gold.

Long continued rains ſometimes gives the ter a milky appearance, but do not otherſe ſenſibly affect it.

From the experiments of different phyſicians ppears that the component parts of this er are—ſteely particles, marine ſalts, an matter, an ochreous ſubſtance, ſimple er, and a volatile vitriolic ſpirit, too ſubfor any chemical analyſis.—In weight it is ſeven ounces and a quarter, four grains ter than the German Spa, and ten grains ter than common water: and it requires drops of Oleum Sulphuris, or Elixir Vi- to a quart of water to preſerve its virtues diſtance from the ſpring; but to drink it erfection, recourſe muſt always be had to fountain-head.

The water is ſaid to be an impregnation of in ſome of the neighbouring eminences,

which, in common with moſt other eleva
ſituations in theſe northern parts of the glo
providentially abound in iron mineral, a
where, by a nice natural chemiſtry infinit
ſuperior to the utmoſt efforts of art, the wa
is further enriched with the marine ſa
and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby i
conſtituted a light pure chalybeate, which
ſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes o
human frame, warms and invigorates the
laxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fib
to their due tone and elaſticity, removes ev
obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of
body are liable, and becomes thereby adap
to moſt cold chronical diſorders, lowneſs
ſpirits, weak digeſtions, and nervous co
plaints.

But that I may the leaſt miſtake, in a m
ter I am not qualified to diſcuſs without b
rowed light, I muſt now ſummon to my aid
moſt diſtinguiſhed of thoſe phyſicians who h
wrote upon this ſubject.

And here I cannot but lament it as a pu
misfortune, that no regular phyſician has c
ſtantly reſided in the place to regiſter caſes;

no gentleman of the faculty who has of years occaſionally attended it in the ſeaſon, thought himſelf ſufficiently intereſted in ſucceſs of the water, to take the trouble of municating the full reſult of his particular erience*.

ut notwithſtanding this neglect, we are without many authentic teſtimonies of the acious effects of this water, in the cure of erous diſeaſes incident to human nature, he writings of learned phyſicians, as well as he experience of multitudes who are annu- benefited thereby.

octor Lodowick Rowzee, who many years nded the place, has profeſſedly wrote "a tiſe upon the nature and virtues of Tun- ge water;" and, from the experience which acquired in his cloſe attendance at the ils, has judiciouſly pointed out a great number

If any phyſician ſhould hereafter reſide on the or for many years ſucceſſively attend the place, it be hoped he will in a great meaſure remove the of this complaint, by keeping an hiſtory of his practice: which probably may in time be of eſſen- ervice, towards forming an experimental hiſtory of nature and properties of Tunbridge-Wells Water.

number of diſeaſes in which it is extre
ſerviceable.

This gentleman moſt ſtrongly recomm
Tunbridge-Wells Water as an effectual d
ſtruent, which very ſucceſsfully opens all
ner of obſtructions however ſtubborn and o
nate they may be: and conſequently
eſſential ſervice in all diſeaſes proceeding f
this fruitful ſource, ſuch as tedious agues,
black and yellow jaundice, ſchirrus of
ſpleen, ſcurvy, green-ſickneſs, fluor albus,
in the menſes, deficient or redundant; in
firſt, by opening obſtructions, in the ſec
by cooling the blood when too hot and flu
and by corroborating the organs of that exc
tion when too much weakened.

He alſo ſays, that Tunbridge-Wells W
ſcowers and cleanſes all the urinary paſſ
and therefore is good againſt the gravel
ſtone in the kidnies, the ureters, or the bl
der, particularly in the beginning attac
this diſorder, before the earthy parts of
urine are ſettled and concreted in the fl
humours which are the firſt foundation of
diſeaſe: and he further maintains, that f

ſtringent and healing properties, it is an
tual remedy for all inward ulcers, eſpe-
for thoſe of the liver, the kidnies, and
bladder; and in this opinion of mineral
waters, Doctor Rowzee is ſupported by
ribonius Largus," and by "Archigenes,"
n "Ætius," who have ſtrongly recom-
led their uſe in the like caſes. This doc-
lſo ſays, they are good in bloody urine,
in diſſolving and waſhing away a kind of
ny phlegmatic excrement, ſometimes
in the bladder, and which ſo exactly mi-
all the ſymptoms of the ſtone as to de-
the moſt experienced.

alſo aſſerts it is good againſt inveterate
teries and all other fluxes of the belly,
it extinguiſhes all inward inflammations,
hot diſtempers, without the leaſt hurting
omach by its coldneſs: but on the con-
ſo greatly corroborates and ſtrengthens
at in ſome it provokes too great an ap-
e. It is alſo good he ſays in the cholic,
eding from tough tartareous phlegm, in
tting, the hiccup, and in worms; like-
in the gonorrhœa ſimplex et venerea, in
cles of the urethra, as being of a remark-
able

able drying faculty; and in paralytic diſor
a tendency to apoplexy, and lethargic c
plaints, as ſtrengthening the brain and ex
of the nerves; and from the ſame cauſe of
markable efficacy in hypochondriacal diſor
And to this he adds, that, in the external uſe
helps ſore eyes, red pimples, and other c
neous infirmities, "and I muſt not forget, f
"the doctor, in behalf of the women, t
"there is nothing better againſt barrenneſs,
"to make them fruitful, if other good and
"ting means, ſuch as their ſeveral caſes may
"quire, be duly joined with the water."

That eminent able phyſician, Dr. Allen,
another who has given public teſtimony in
vour of the water of Tunbridge-Wells, a
particularly enumerated many of the caſes
which, in the courſe of his practice, he fou
it an efficacious remedy. I tranſcribe his
count of the medicinal uſes of this water fr
"Rutty's Synopſis," with only a trifling v
ation of expreſſion in the firſt article, wh
his perplexed manner has rendered an alte
tion neceſſary:

Dr. Allen obſerves—

I. It is an effectual remedy in obſtruc-
ns of the glands of the meſentery, where-
beſides the ſigns of chylous excrement
rejection of food an hour or two after
ng, the patient has no complaint neither
want of appetite, diſcernible fever, nor
other diſorder, until the diſeaſe is con-
ued ſo long as to induce a cough, a
r, a want of reſt, and a loſs of fleſh.
this caſe, of which there are not a few
ances, Tunbridge-Wells-Water hath not
d thoſe who have tried it.

II. This water hath proved alſo an effec-
remedy in recent dropſies, in thoſe
ſe conſtitution is broken by trouble,
in the phlegmatic, whoſe blood wants
gorating. And its effects are no leſs con-
able in diſorders of the ſtomach, and
icularly exquiſite pains, eſpecially con-
ive ones, in the hypochondriacal and fla-
nt cholic.

III. A painful tumour at the pit of the
ach, of many years ſtanding, and repu-
chirrus, was removed by this water.—

" A fiſtula, of many years ſtanding, was ef
" tually cured in ſix weeks by the ſole dr
" ing of it. More than one ulceration of
" kidnies hath been cured thereby. An
" gentlewoman, who for many years had n
" eſcaped an aſſault of a periodical fever
" cough in October, was freed therefrom
" drinking this water."

" Dr. Slare, continues Rutty, aſſures us
" water is an effectual remedy in obſtinate
" inveterate diarrhœas.

" Dr. Linden eſteems it of the moſt
" gular efficacy in curing the remains of
" venereal diſorder; in which caſe, he
" he has known it of ſuch eminent ſer
" that he holds it almoſt neceſſary for all
" have gone through a ſalivation, to cloſe
" drinking the chalybeate water; which i
" vereignly good to recover and ſtrenghte
" tone of the weakened and injured ve
" and to extirpate the remains of me
" lurking in the body after the cure of
" diſorder."

nd here it would be an unpardonable ne-
not to mention one virtue in this water,
h, though more univerſally acknowledged
all the others, and moſt inconteſtably
liſhed on the firm foundation of frequently
ated experience, has too generally been
ted by the writers upon this ſubject. I
n its prolific qualities, of which every
on furniſhes renewed and often ſurpriſing
ſs. It has indeed an amazing efficacy in
gthening, and cleanſing the generative
ns, and removing the complaint of un-
fulneſs, eſpecially when it proceeds from
ld, moiſt, and relaxed habit of body, too
k for the purpoſes of conception, whether
occaſioned by the irregular manner of
g, or derived from the original conſti-
on of the patient. This water has been
onderfully ſucceſsful, in almoſt innume-
e caſes of this kind, that, if it had no
r virtue, this alone would be ſufficient to
er it famous, and to make it invaluable;
beſides this, it is in the higheſt degree ſer-
able in all other female complaints, and all
diſeaſes pointed out by the forecited phyſi-
ns, when it is properly taken and judiciouſly

assisted, is a matter of fact so well attested
confirmed by such a long series of experie
that it will not now admit of the least sha
of dispute amongst men of candour and ju
ment,

To bring this observation home to our p
sent purpose—I mean first to speak against
abuse of the native Chalybeate water—h
mistaken notion and a vulgar error, that
tients cannot drink too much of this wate
I have often heard men boast of the very l
quantity they drink of it daily; and of its w
derful effects in passing off by the bowels, e
cially by urine. They ignorantly imag
that all its virtues depend upon its passing
quickly, and by this erroneous conduct, m
persons deprive themselves of the benefit th
might otherwise receive from the waters.
pint of the Tunbridge waters, for they
nearly similar, contains about four grains
steel. In my opinion this is a sufficient q
tity for the strongest constitutions, and too l
a dose for delicate and nervous patients. T
doctrine is perhaps new, but I hope that i
true likewise.

S

e GENERAL OBSERVATIONS *on the* DIET *proper for* PATIENTS *and on the* TIME *and* MANNER *of drinking the* MEDICINAL WATERS *of* TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

WHEN all thoſe virtues mentioned in the preceding chapter are aſcribed to Tunge-Wells-Water, we muſt not by any ns be underſtood to ſuppoſe that the water e, without regular management and ſuitaaſſiſtance, is capable of curing theſe nuous diſorders. No,—as well may you exto have an houſe built by throwing the rials into an heap, as to have a diſeaſe reved by an irregular and injudicious uſe of mineral water whatſoever. It is therefore ſſary, in order to inſure all the ſucceſs that be reaſonably expected from an applicato this noble remedy, that patients ſhould gular in their living and exerciſes, and advised as to the manner of preparing ſelves, the time of drinking, and the quanwhich they may be able to bear without y to their conſtitutions.

As

As to living, temperance in eating, dri
ing, ſleep, and exerciſe, is ſo obviouſly
ceſſary to every valetudinarian, that none
have any room to think of recovering hea
without it. In order thefore to give the wa
fair play, it is proper to uſe moderate exerci
and eſpecially gentle riding, during the wh
time of drinking it; to be temperate in fle
and leave the bed tolerably early in the mo
ing; to baniſh care and melancholy from
mind, and encourage mirth and good humou
to live with regularity on wholeſome food;
uſe good well baked bread, made of p
wheat; and ſuch kinds of meat as yield g
nouriſhment, and are eaſy of digeſtion; av
ing rich ſauces and a variety of diſhes,
eating with ſome reſerve, enough to ſatisfy
ture, but not to encourage gluttony.

As to the time of drinking the water, i
generally ſuppoſed, that all chalybeate wa
are in the higheſt perfection from Ma
October, and that they are moſt ſervice
in warm and dry weather; but it muſt no
underſtood, that their virtues are ſo abſolu
confined to one ſeaſon, as to be uſeleſs in
oth

rs; on the contrary, it is an allowed fact, in hard froſt, the Tunbridge-Water is nger than at any other time, becauſe then evaporation of the volatile ſpirit is retar- and the water conſequently rendered more etrating and active by its detention, from nce ariſes an encreaſe of efficacy in many s."

nd here it may be proper to obſerve, that a great miſtake of thoſe writers, who af- —" that the water is at ſuch times intol- rably cold to the throat, mouth, and ſto- nach, ſo that it muſt chill the drinker be- re its ſpiritous parts can come into ction*." In contradiction to this unfair reſentation, I refer to what has been al- ly ſaid, viz. " that the water is invariably emperate, let the atmoſphere be in what- ver ſtate it will;" and, as this is ſo far from g peculiar to Tunbridge-Water, that it is well-known property of almoſt all peren- ſprings, it is the more ſurpriſing that any tleman acquainted with the ſubject ſhould into ſuch an error. The water in the ba- may indeed be affected with very ſevere froſts,

* Vide Lucas on Water.

froſts, and ſometimes, in extremely hard weather, it has been frozen; but on emptying the water away, the freſh water that ariſes will be much warmer than the external atmoſphere, and may be drank with pleaſure at any time: or, if it ſhould be eſteemed too cold for ſome ſtomachs, the evil is eaſily remedied, by keeping a little hot water always at hand to pour into the glaſs juſt as it is put to the lips, which if managed with tolerable quickneſs, may be done without danger of evaporating the mineral ſpirit.

It is therefore on good ground, that the doctors Rouzee and Linden have conjectured, that this water would be as good and efficacious in froſty weather, as in the heat of ſummer; and that, if the nobility and gentry, who attend the public buſineſs in town during the winter ſeaſon, would in their vacations viſit Tunbridge-Wells, ſituated as it is at an eaſy diſtance, and drink the water in clear weather, it is reaſonable to conclude it would be the means of prolonging many a valuable life, and of preſerving an uninterrupted ſtate of health, by removing thoſe obſtructions of the

minuter veſſels, which a full diet, ſeden-
life, and much application of mind, in
leſs pure air of a great and populous city
readily occaſion.

ut, as the ſummer is the only ſeaſon at
ent employed in drinking this water, we
return to that happy period; and then it
id, that the beſt time of day for this pur-
is ſoon in the morning, before the ſun
reached any great height, or at leaſt before
s attained force enough to raiſe the mine-
ſpirit, and ſo that the quantity preſcribed
be drank, and tolerably well digeſted be-
breakfaſt. And, beſides the advantages
ling from a light ſtomach, riſing in a
ning, and the early exerciſe preſcribed by
method, tend greatly to exhilarate the
ts, and thus every way add to the natural
acy of the water. But, uſeful, and indeed
eſſary, as this method is in moſt caſes, it
ot without its diſadvantages to ſome people,
eſpecially on their firſt coming to the
e; for the Tunbridge-Wells water, of it-
cauſes an unuſual ſleepineſs in many per-
, which cannot but be increaſed by early
rs, in thoſe who have uſually indulged a

contrary habit; however, a ſparing uſe of
waters at firſt, a little moderate exerciſe,
agreeable diverting company, will ſoon rem
this complaint, without any medicinal a
ance; and this is a complaint which muſt
obviated as ſoon as can be, and ſtrenuo
reſiſted by any body who expects to rec
benefit from the water, becauſe ſleeping,
fore the water is properly diſcharged from
blood, occaſions head-achs, and other diſord
which may furniſh cauſe to new maladies.

As to the quantity of water to be dr
each day, there can be no general rules gi
but what muſt be expoſed to innumerable
jections, becauſe it muſt be ſuited to ev
ones particular caſe, and probably will req
to be increaſed and diminiſhed, according
the different ſtages and variations of the co
plaint. It is therefore neceſſary that this ſho
be regulated by ſome underſtanding phyſici
who is well acquainted with the nature of
water, and the conſtitution and diſorder of
patient.

There certainly is a very wide differe
with reſpect to quantity, between the uſag
pre

ent age, and of the time when the ſprings
firſt diſcovered; but, whether this alter-
in practice be for the advantage of the
ſed, or not, it would be great preſump-
in me to pretend to determine; however,
ſome recent and remarkable inſtances
have happened to fall under my own ob-
ation, I muſt confeſs I am prejudiced in
ur of a more copious quantity than now
enerally drank. But, if in the preſent
ice too little is generally allowed, it is
highly probable that our anceſtors ran as
into the contrary extreme, when they
ribed ſix, and even nine quarts in a morn-
for a cuſtomary doſe. It was indeed ne-
ry to riſe early, and to work hard, to digeſt
rge a quantity of water before breakfaſt.

he ſame that is above ſaid of the quantity,
alſo be applied to the time of continuing
ink this water, ſince it is equally neceſſary
this ſhould be determined in conformity
e different caſes of patients by the judg-
t of phyſicians: in ſome perhaps a few
s may ſuffice, in others months are not
gh, and with ſome it may be neceſſary to
d it year after year to perfect a cure.

Here I cannot refrain from inſerting an obſervation, originally made by Dr. Rowe, and adopted by ſome later writers, viz. that it is neceſſary, in order to prevent the bad effects that may ariſe from prematurely taking or forſaking ſo powerful and active a medicine as theſe ſpirituous ferruginous waters are, to begin cautiouſly with a ſmall quantity, to riſe by degrees to the proper pitch, and, having continued there as long as is judged expedient, then to decline and decreaſe by the ſame ſteps degrees and leave off at the quantity begun with.

By thus drinking the Tunbridge-Wells Water, by living temperately, and by entering chearfully into all the amuſing pleaſures of the place, many, in time paſt, have recovered their healths, and re-eſtabliſhed their conſtitutions, who were in all appearance haſtening to their graves; and it is not to be reaſonably doubted, but that the ſame method will, through the bleſſing of Providence, be attended with equally happy effects, to the lateſt poſterity.

further REMARKS, *and* GENERAL
ILES *laid down, by an able* PHYSICIAN
Practice at the Time this BOOK *is pub-*
hed, is presumed will be deemed a valuable
quisition.

INVALIDS *and* OTHERS, *frequenting*
TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

THINK it my duty, as a well-wisher to
ankind, to advise every one who is really
consult the person who has the care of
alth, not only as to what should be taken
ratory to the use of the waters, but like-
as to the quantity proper to be drunk, the
en necessary to be pursued while he is
ing the waters; and, *in many cases*, to be
ed to some little medicinal aid, which
e thrown in, at proper intervals, to assist
fficacy of the waters themselves. With-
ese precautions, half of the patients de-
themselves of the advantages they might
e from the use of mineral waters.

ome now to speak of the *Native Chaly-*
Water.—It is a powerful remedy for the
curative

curative intention of moſt chronic compla
Its efficacy *alone*, when properly adminiſte
will remvoe many diſorders. When a
and aſſiſted by the judgment of an able p
titioner, it will oftentimes combat the mo
ſtinate and complicated diſeaſes.

The native Chalybeate Waters are salu
in moſt chronic complaints.

Chronic is a term of art, derived from
Greek word *Chronos*, *time*, and compreh
every diſorder which has been of long ſtand
It is uſed in direct oppoſition to *acute* c
plaints, ſuch as the general kinds of fevers,
Acute complaints neceſſarily confine pati
to the bed, or the ſick chamber; and ter
nate quickly, either by a favourable, or an
favourable criſis. On the contrary, pati
are ſeldom confined by *chronic* complaints,
theſe are not only tedious and troubleſo
but often fatal in the end.

The following are juſtly to be ranged u
this numerous tribe of chronic complaints.

Nervous Diſeaſes of all Denominations.
Hypochondriac and Hyſteric Complaints.
Glandular Obſtructions in both Sexes.

Affe

mas, eſpecially thoſe of the ſpaſmodic Kind.
of Appetite and Indigeſtion.
ous head-achs and involuntary Twitchings.
pſical Complaints of every Denomination.
ſtion of Spirits and painful Watchings.
luſe Sweats and Hectic Fevers.
urities in the Blood and animal Juices.
ches and ſcorbutic Eruptions upon the Skin.
bilious Complaints without a Fever.
rders in the urinary Paſſages.
lytic and Gouty Complaints, &c. &c.

onic complaints are directly oppoſite to
matory diſeaſes, which require evacu-
to reduce the quick, hard, and throb-
ulſe, and pull down the animal ſtrength.
ronic complaints, muſcular motion is uni-
y oppreſſed, the pulſe languid, and the
h of the conſtitution much below par.
fore, unleſs accidental circumſtances in-
e, bleeding is improper, violent cathar-
re injurious, and all evacuations which
o reduce the ſtrength of the patient muſt
oided: ſuch practice is unwarrantable,
ful, fatal. Nature, in chronic complaints,
es a ſpur; and the native Chalybeate
r, when properly adminiſtered, is a pow-
ſpur indeed—but many unſkilful riders

are

are continually thrown out of the cours
uſing it too furiouſly.

I truſt that it is unneceſſary to uſe
farther argument to prove the abſurdity o
recting Chalybeate Waters to paſs off quic
the bowels, eſpecially by the urinary paſſa

Before I proceed to rules for drinking
waters, although it is the province of the p
cian only to conſider and to remove the
and remote cauſes of chronic complaints, I
touch ſlightly upon ſome of them, well k
to patients themſelves, with a view to g
againſt their pernicious conſequences. A
of proper air and exerciſe, irregular hours,
intemperance; the indulgence of irregula
ſions, and all ſuch purſuits as relax the co
tution, and render the nervous ſyſtem too
quiſitely ſenſible. For this reaſon delicate
bits of body are continually ſubject to th
and they are the conſtant attendants of ad
ed life. Even diſappointments and vexa
from which no mortal is exempt, by long
tinuance will unhinge the animal œcon

* If my reader be ſatisfied in this point, he wi
dily agree with me, that a pint of theſe water
doſe.

Dwe

elling inceſſantly upon diſagreeable objects vates the mind of man; and ſuch is the ive connection betwixt the mental and orcal faculties, that the mind cannot long ain great afflictions, without the body being rdered likewiſe.

Hence it is evident, that a dejection of the its alone will, in the courſe of time, pro- e real bodily complaints; which muſt be oved before the natural chearfulneſs of ſuch ients can return; and they oftentimes prove lerable burthens.

What can be more diſtreſſing than a loſs of etite, and a loſs of ſtrength, accompanied h a total dejection of the animal ſpirits? thing ſurely—except the daily inſult of being l, by their miſtaken friends, that they muſt p up their ſpirits—that they muſt not give y to their complaints, and that they might well if it was not their own fault. Alas! y little think, or know, what ſuch unhappy ngs feel. It would be more rational to tell m to change their bodies—it being impoſſi- for them to ſupport their ſpirits, till the rors in their conſtitutions are removed. Such tients are under the influence of a real diſeaſe.

Were it poſſible for theſe miſtaken friend
change ſituations, but for a ſingle hour, w
thoſe who are *pleaſantly*, but *cruelly*, ca
hippiſh, a tenderneſs and concern for th
miſfortunes would take place of anger and
buke.

Chalybeate Waters are not intended to p
mote any of the ſenſible evacuations. Th
are to be received into the habit, to correct
impurities of the blood and animal juices;
remove glandular obſtructions; to promote i
ſenſible perſpiration; to brace up rela
fibres; and to ſtrengthen weak nerves: The
fore an immediate benefit can ſeldom be e
pected from them. Errors of long ſtandi
that have taken faſt root in the conſtitut
require ſome time to be eradicated. For t
reaſon, ſuch as are really ill ſhould be very
gular, for the firſt month, in the daily uſe
Chalybeate Waters. After that period th
may relax occaſionally; but thoſe patients w
act wiſely who continue them pretty conſta
for ſome months. Such perſons as reap an a
vantage from the waters need not be remind
of this, nor of returning to them again in t
following ſeaſons. Inclination, if not neceſſ

prompt them to reviſit the reviving Chaly-
e ſprings.

e are now come to the moſt arduous part
r ſubject, the quantity *proper* to be taken
eſe waters. We have already cautioned
public againſt too large a doſe; but it is
o eaſy, *in all caſes*, to adjuſt the proper
tity. In bilious complaints, and where
are errors in the firſt paſſages, that pro-
on will offend the ſtomach, occaſion the
c and other inconveniencies, which may
ken with great propriety where no ſuch
ders exiſt. But as I have before mention-
e neceſſity of preparing the ſtomach and
ls, by ſome proper evacuations, for the
tion of Chalybeate Waters, this inconve-
e cannot be more effectually guarded
ſt by general directions.

a word, *therefore*, at all times, and by all
ns, this ſhould be the governing rule of
conduct—never to take ſo large a doſe of
halybeate Water as to occaſion a quick
rge by urine, or to produce purging
; and, indeed, never to take ſo large a
ity as to become a weight, that may op-

preſs the ſtomach, cauſe flatulencies and tr
blings, or render the head light and unc
fortable, as if in ſome meaſure intoxica
Where the conſtitution is too delicate,
the nervous ſyſtem is too exquiſitely ſenſ
ſurpriſing as it may appear to thoſe who are
acquainted with theſe waters, even ſmall d
will ſometimes produce a giddineſs; eſpeci
at the beginning of the courſe. To deſcen
particulars; a quarter of a pint will be ſuffici
for weak and delicate perſons to begin w
this quantity may be gradually encreaſed
their own obſervations direct, ſo as no ſenſ
evacuations are too quickly promoted, or
inconveniencies before-mentioned experi
ed. But half a pint, or a little more,
prove a full doſe for ſuch patients. I w
recommend taking it at two or three drau
waiting a quarter of an hour or longer betw
Perſons of ſtouter ſtamina, and whoſe co
tutions are not ſo feeble, may begin wi
little larger doſe, uſing the ſame precauti
and ſuch patients may, if no obſtacle a
take a pint for their full quantity.

But as accidental circumſtances will in
vene, if any of the inconveniencies before

ſhould be experienced, at any one period
g the courſe of Chalybeate Waters, the
ity muſt be immediately decreaſed, till
difficulties be removed *.

s farther to be remarked, that exerciſe
d ever be uſed between the draughts of
ater; and that of walking briſkly is pre-
e to all other exerciſe. It wonderfully
otes the efficacy of the Chalybeate Water,
nts it paſſing off too quickly by urine,
a gentle perſpiration, not amounting to
at, can be promoted, it is a ſure prog-
of immediate benefit; that flow of ſpirits
accompanies it, will convince every pa-
of the truth of the obſervation.

m the more particular in enforcing this
becauſe the general indolence which at-

* muſt add a friendly caution, the propriety of
ſpeaks for itſelf, that whenever a coſtive habit
prevails, and in ſuch other caſes as render an
medicine neceſſary to be occaſionally taken, it
beſt adminiſtered at bed-time; that the opera-
the medicine may be over before the waters are
the morning.---One thing farther may be pro-
mention, that little or no ſupper ſhould then be

tends

tends Chronic complaints is too apt to in
patients te retire to the rooms, and ſit mo
leſs, the moment they have taken the wa
For their own ſakes I hope they will act o
wiſe *.

There is another miſtake, and in my hu
opinion a great one too, although it ha
ceived the ſanction of men whoſe judgm
upon moſt occaſions is not to be doubte
mean, that of taking off the chill of the Ch
beate Water, by adding boiling water: it
mediately becomes turbid, and in ſome de
the Chalybeate is decompoſed; which i
great meaſure deſtroys the efficacy of the ſp
I rather think this advice has been given by
of indulgence to their patients, and contra
their own better judgments.—It is, however,
duty to ſpeak of the error, and to caution
readers againſt this miſtaken practice.

* It is much to be wiſhed ſome amuſement
be pointed out, that ſhould invite invalids to be
tinually in motion, while they are at the W
Dancing, in a moderate degree, is very proper
ſwer the purpoſe; with ſome other active p
which might poſſibly be found out, if the com
were to pay a proper attention to the neceſſity

A

ESCRIPTION

OF

NBRIDGE-WELLS,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE;

AND THE

SEMENTS of the COMPANY,

THE TIME OF THE SEASON;

AND OF THE

CIENT and PRESENT STATE

OF THE MOST

MARKABLE PLACES,

IN THE ENVIRONS:

ehending a CIRCUIT of about Sixteen Miles round the Place.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS:
TED AND SOLD BY J. SPRANGE.

MDCCLXXXV.

BRITISH
3 MY 75
MUSEUM

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
UNBRIDGE-WELLS,
IN ITS PRESENT STATE;

NBRIDGE-WELLS is ſituated on the outhern ſide of the county of Kent, juſt e borders of Suſſex, and about thirty-ſix s from London. It is partly built in Tun-ge pariſh, partly in Frant Pariſh, and part-Speldhurſt pariſh; and conſiſts of four villages, named *Mount-Ephraim*, *Mount-ſant*, *Mount-Sion*, and the *Wells*; which, nited together, form a conſiderable town; e boundaries are *Tunbridge* on the north, *terhurſt* on the eaſt, a large and partly ltivated *Foreſt* * on the ſouth, and *Eaſt-ſtead* on the weſt.

* An extenſive tract of land belonging to the Right Lord Abergavenny, part of which is wood-land, h ſupplies the county every few years, with fine imber, and the other part, which extends to the

The Wells, properly ſo called, is the ce
of buſineſs and pleaſure, becauſe there
Markets, the Medicinal Water, the Ch
the Aſſembly-Rooms, and the public Pa
are ſituated.

Theſe parades are uſually called the U
and the Lower Walk; the firſt being n
paved with ſquare brick, raiſed about four
above the other, and particularly appropri
to the company; the ſecond remains unpa
and is chiefly uſed by country people and
vants.

On the right hand of the paved wal
the way from the Well is the Public Pa
whereon is one of the Aſſembly-Rooms,
Library, the Coffee-Houſe, the Poſt-Of
Tunbridge Ware, Milleners and different
of Toy-ſhops, &c. A portico is extended
wh

back of the Lodging Houſes near the Walks, is
land, ſome hundred acres of which, have within
few years, been brought into cultivation, and e
year more of it is fenced in for that purpoſe, from
great encouragement given by the noble Lord be
mentioned, who, grants long leaſes, of any quan
at one ſhilling per acre, to thoſe who are inclined
ſuch an undertaking; which moſt of the inhabitant
glad of the opportunity of embracing.

e length of the parade, ſupported by
n pillars, for the company to walk un-
ccaſionally: on the left hand is a row of
flouriſhing trees, in the midſt of which
llery for the muſic; and the whole is ſe-
d from the lower walk by a range of neat
adoes.

this place are three principal Taverns,
he Suſſex, the Kentiſh, and the New-
nd Tavern; which are improved on every
on, with a becoming ſpirit, by the pro-
rs, inſomuch that they are remarked for
great conveniencies and good accom-
ions,

e Suſſex Tavern, together with the Aſ-
y Rooms (called the lower ones) are
uous, and held by the ſame proprietor,
re ſituate oppoſite the Parade and Li-
a whole ſuit of new and handſome
nents, both for dining, and bed rooms,
been built lately, in addition to the
, and are pleaſantly ſituated. The Aſ-
y Rooms have likewiſe been beautified
namented in an elegant neatneſs, agree-
the preſent taſte.

The Angel Tavern and Inn, is ſituate
tremely convenient by the road ſide, on
tering the place, and near the mineral ſp
which houſe has likewiſe undergone
improvements for many years paſt, and is
conveniently adapted and properly fitted
both as a tavern and an Inn.

MOUNT-SION HILL*.

Is compoſed chiefly of Lodging Houſe
beautifully intermixed with trees and g
that they cannot fail of having a moſt pl
effect: conveying to the imagination the
of a rural romantic retirement, while it a
all the conveniencies of a city.

This hill being open to Waterdown
on the ſouth, and ſhielded from the e
winds by Calverley's Plain, always en
pure wholeſome air; and, on account
vicinity to the Wells, the houſes there
often preferred.

At the top of this hill is an elegant new
houſe, the property of Mrs. Wogan, and

* One of the firſt houſes built upon this hill
ale-houſe, to which the whimſical landlord,
name was Jordan, affixed the ſign of Mou
from whence the name of the hill is derived.

djoining it, being the reſidence of Richard berland, Eſq; both are ſituated on the ling-green, where formerly the Aſſembly- ſtood.

very good Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe is ed about the middle; and at the top of it ge grove of fine elms; which is frequently by invalids and others, both for walking ding, when either the rays of the ſun are powerful, or the weather too precarious, enture out to a greater diſtance.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mount Pleaſant gives ſite to a noble modern houſe, built in a genteel taſte, upon the of this delightful hill, which commands an nſive proſpect of the place. The ſituation his houſe is extremely happy, the grounds gardens belonging to it are well-diſpoſed, juſtly deſerves the name it has acquired. Grace the Duke of Leeds, has honoured ith his reſidence for ſeveral ſeaſons paſt, during that time, regularly frequented the lks, and mixed with the company with ſuch bility and condeſcenſion, as not only to en- the reſpect due to his high rank, but that

univerſal

univerſal eſteem which greatneſs alone c
command. This was a compliment no
juſtly than elegantly paid to him in a L
ſapphic Ode, by the late very ingenious
George Lewis, Vicar of Weſterham in
County, and addreſſed to his Grace, on
Annual Ball, on the Prince of Wales's B
Day, in the year 1770.

Quiſque te lætus bone Dux ſequetur,
Quo vocas, (Nymphæ, Juvenes, Seneſque.)
Et lubens ſummos nihil arroganti
Solvet Honoret.

Tranſlated by Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, M

Moſt gracious Duke, glad at your Call.
Wait Nymphs and Swains, young, old, and a
And greateſt Honours ſhall be ſhewn,
Becauſe your Grace lays claim to none.

There are two other houſes on this hill,
late belonging to the Rev. Mr. Brett;
other, called little Mount Pleaſant, was p
chaſed by Lady Peachy, who has made g
additions to it, and laid out a neat garden,
terres, walks, &c.

MOUNT EPHRAIM.

Is about half a mile from the water,
on account of which diſtance hath loſt m

former regard; but, though it is no
the principal part of the place—though
embly Room is loſt—it's Bowling Green
e a common field—and it's taverns are
into private houſes; yet it will ever
a reſpectable and uſeful quarter of Tun-
Wells.

houſes on this hill are all very good
gs, have the advantage of being ſur-
d with capacious gardens, groves, and
t fields; and of commanding diverſified
ve proſpects on every ſide; and the hill
ſituated in ſo exceeding fine an air as
ll compenſate for all its diſadvantages.
ance from the Walks can ſcarcely in-
called a diſadvantage, ſince it makes
aps one of the moſt delightful places in
rld, for thoſe who would mingle the
arms of retirement with the more ſhewy
ents of a public place. It is therefore
reaſonable to conclude, that Mount
n will never be neglected by thoſe, who
o keep an equipage in the place, and
unbridge Wells more for the recovery
h than the enjoyment of pleaſure.

Two

Two houſes on this hill, called the C
Houſes, were lately purchaſed by Mrs. Joh
ſiſter of the late Biſhop of Worceſter;
upper one ſhe has greatly improved, by a
to the building, fencing it in with handſom
liſades, &c. and now makes it her chief pla
reſidence. Mrs. Boone has alſo purchaſe
next houſe to it, which ſhe has lik
greatly improved. Lady Huntingdon ha
a ſpacious chapel on this hill.

At the termination of Mount Ephrain,
which leads to Ruſthall Common, is

BISHOP's DOWN,

Where are ſeveral good houſes, one i
ticular which formerly belonged to Sir G
Kelly, then the Lord of the Manor, wa
purchaſed by Martin Yorke, Eſq; who ha
great improvements, and it is now beco
entire reſidence of himſelf and family;
whoſe munificence, as well as from th
milies before-mentioned, (who from purc
houſes have made this their place of re
the neighbouring poor are greatly re
and kept in full employ; and the trades

ſe reap a benefit extraordinary during the
r ſeaſon.

e trade of Tunbridge Wells is ſimilar to
f the Spa in Germany, and chiefly con-
n a variety of toys in wood, ſuch as tea-
s, dreſſing-boxes, ſnuff-boxes, punch-ladles,
umerous other little articles of the ſame
Of theſe great quantities are ſold to the
any in ſummer, and eſpecially at their
g the place, when it is cuſtomary for them
e Tunbridge fairings to their friends at
.

is ware takes it name from the place, on
t of its employing a great number of
, and being made there in a much neater
er than any where elſe in England. The
prncipally uſed for this purpoſe is holly,
grows in great abundance in the ſur-
ing country, and furniſhes a prodigious
y of the prettieſt ornamental inlays that
e imagined, ſome of which are ſo excel-
n their kind, that it is hard to believe they
ot aſſiſted by the pencil. But beſides
they uſe no ſmall quantity of cherry-
lumb-tree, yew, and ſycamore: the yew

eſpecially is of late become very faſhion
and the goods fineered with it are certainly
ceſſively pretty.

To ſum up in few words what remain
this head, it may be obſerved in general,
the ſoil of this village is dry and healthful,
water for family uſe is excellent, the a
pure and enlivening, all kinds of provi
are plentiful and reaſonable *, the lodg
ho

* And, among the reſt, that delicious bird,
Wheat-ear, is brought in great plenty from the S
Downs. This little bird, commonly called the E
Ortolan, is not bigger than a Lark, but is infi
preferable in the fatneſs and delicacy of it's fleſh.
manner of catching them is ſomething peculiar:
ſhepherds make little holes in the Downs, covere
a turf about a foot long, and half a foot broa
which they place ſnares of horſe-hair, and the
being very fearful of rain, run into theſe hole
ſhelter at the approach of every cloud, and th
caught in prodigious numbers. They are broug
the Wells in their utmoſt perfection; but, as the
in ſeaſon only in the midſt of ſummer, the heat
weather, and their own fatneſs, make them ſo
corrupt, that the London poulterers dare not m
with them; for which reaſon it is neceſſary for
epicure to go into the country, if he would indul
appetite with one of the greateſt dainties in its ki

s are neatly fitted up in the view with
h they were originally built; the inhabi-
are all civil and obliging in their beha-
, nor generally undeſerving the character
have obtained * of being honeſt and rea-
le in their dealings. The ſurrounding
try, and eſpecially on the Foreſt ſide, a-
ds with as fine airings, as any in England;
the diſtance from London being only
-ſix miles, a daily poſt is eſtabliſhed, a
coach regularly arrives every afternoon,
ublic papers come in there twice a day,
nen of buſineſs, on any emergency, may
o town in four or five hours without
uity; and, with the ſame eaſe, return
to their families, and partake of all the
ures of the country in their utmoſt per-
n, in a place where town and country
happily blended, as to afford all the ad-
ges of retirement, without any of the in-
niencies of ſolitude.

* Linden on Chalybeate Water, p. 100.

THE

AMUSEMENTS of the COMPA

IN THE TIME OF THE SEASO

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, in common
Bath, owes the preſent agreeable an
dicious regularity of its amuſements, to
ſkilful aſſiduity of the celebrated Mr. N
who firſt taught the people of faſhion ho
buy their pleaſures, and to procure tha
and felicity they ſought for, without dimi
ing the happineſs of others.

Before that famous arbitrator of ple
aroſe to plan and improve the amuſeme
the great, public places, but little eſteem
themſelves, were only reſorted to by inv
to whom their medicinal waters were nece
and, as the manners of that age were fa
moved from that eaſy politeneſs and refine
of behaviour which diſtinguiſhes the pr

ompany was generally diſunited and un-
conſequently the pleaſures to be found
ſt them were neither elegant nor divert-
This was the ſituation of things when
nade his firſt appearance at Bath, ſince
, public places have aroſe to a great de-
f eminence in the faſhionable world, and
idge Wells, among the reſt, has, from
eriod, become the general rendezvous
ty and politeneſs during the ſummer.

re your firſt buſineſs is to go to the Well,
he water, and pay the cuſtomary fee,
a welcome penny to the dippers, and
ving the place you make them a further
t, according to the time you have drank
aters; you then proceed to the other
places, and there ſubſcribe according
r rank—at the aſſembly-rooms, a crown,
re each perſon; at the coffee-houſe the
or each gentleman, which entitles him
uſe of pens, ink, paper, &c. again, at
ookſeller's the ſubſcription is the ſame,
ich you have the uſe of whatever book
leaſe to read at your lodgings; and
alſo, is a book open for the ladies.
Library conſiſts of ſeveral thouſand
volumes,

volumes, of the moſt entertaining kind; every new publication is added immediate publiſhed, for the uſe of ſubſcribers; newſpapers are alſo taken in daily.

The band of muſic likewiſe, which three times a day in the orcheſtra on the lic walks, and at the balls, is ſupporte ſubſcription, for which a book is ope the great rooms.

Thus ſubſcriptions are ended till the c man's book is opened, and you may then engage in all the amuſements of the place.

As each of theſe places depend, for the part, on the ſubſcription, is is cuſtomary every one in a family to give their reſp names to each.

The company uſually appear on the between ſeven and eight o'clock in the ing, to drink the water, and practice the ceſſary exerciſe of walking, which is ſuffi amuſement for an hour or two; they return to their lodgings to breakfaſt, or aſſemble in parties; and it is cuſtomary quently for the company in general to br

ogether in the public rooms, or at the
-rooms; and ſometimes in fine weather,
the trees upon the open Walk, attended
muſic the whole time.

er breakfaſt, it is faſhionable to attend
ng ſervice in the chapel, to take an air-
n coaches, or on horſeback, to aſſemble
billiard table, to paſs the time in rural
, to aſſociate in the bookſeller's ſhop,
to collect the harmleſs ſatire, or the pa-
ic of the day, or elſe to ſaunter upon the
; every one according to his diſpoſition,
humour which happens to be predo-
t.

en prayers are ended, the muſic, which
ly ceaſed during the time of divine ſer-
ſtrikes up afreſh, and the company thick-
upon the walks, divert themſelves with
ſations as various as their different ranks
rcumſtances; ſo that an attentive liſ-
o the ſeveral parties would this moment
himſelf at the Royal-Exchange, and the
t the Palace; now at an India factory,
American plantation.

While

While a great part of the company are amuſing the time on the parade, others are leſs agreeably employed at the milleners, jewellers, toy-ſhops, &c. where little ra are carried on till the important call of obliges the different parties to diſperſe.

Dinner finiſhed, the band of muſic aſcends the orcheſtra, and you once more hold the company return in crouds to walk; but now the morning dreſs is laid and all appear in full and ſplendid attire, higheſt finiſhings of art and expence being ded to the prevailing power of beauty, the ſinuation of polite addreſs, and dignity of and talents.

In theſe advantageous circumſtances, the neral deſire of all is to ſee and be ſeen, till hour of tea-drinking, when they aſſemble ther, as in the morning, commonly at the lic rooms, or at the coffee-houſe rooms.

This over, cards ſucceed in the great ro which are ſupplied with a proper numbe tables, and all neceſſary accommodations, where the greateſt order and regularity is

that can conſiſt with the liberty of a pub-
ace.

ice in a week there are public balls in
Great Aſſembly Rooms—on *Tueſdays* at
oom on the Walk, and *Fridays* at the
Rooms; every other night in the week,
ys excepted, when the company in gene-
ket to drink tea at the Great Room on
Walk) are card-aſſemblies at each of the
-rooms alternately.

Maſter of the Ceremonies to explain
fully the nature of the balls, &c. has
ed the following Rules:

RULES

AND

REGULATION

Humbly recommended by the

MASTER of the CEREMONIES

TO THE

COMPANY

RESORTING TO

TUNBRIDGE-WELL

I. THAT there be Two public Balls e Week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. dies to pay 2s. Gentlemen 3s. 6d.

II. To begin with Minuets, and then C try Dances—All restrictions in point of to be abolished, except in regard to those L who intend to dance Minuets, who are requ to be properly drest for that purpose.

III. One Cotillion only, immediately tea will be danced, and to prevent the

in the choice of the particular Cotillion, in practiſing it, the Maſter of the Cere-ies will undertake himſelf to name it, its figure ſhall be previouſly put up in the t Rooms, that they may be acquainted it.

. As the cuſtom of dancing, two follow-dances *only*, with the ſame Lady, at pre-prevails pretty generally, the Maſter of Ceremonies thinks it proper to eſtabliſh a Rule here.

. The Maſter of the Ceremonies thinks it ſt needleſs to obſerve, that it is deemed a of good breeding, for thoſe Ladies who gone down with the dance to continue in places, till the reſt have done the ſame.

. The Maſter of the Ceremonies deſires mpany to come early, that the Balls may at the uſual hour of ſeven.

I. The Maſter of the Ceremonies deſires ve the honour of preſenting himſelf to the ny on their arrival, that he may not be g in the neceſſary attentions to them.

VIII. The Chapel, being originally b
by ſubſcription, is not endowed with any p
viſion for an eſtabliſhed Miniſter.—As he
pends therefore for his ſupport on the vo
tary Contributions of the Company that
quent the place: It is hoped he may rely
confidence for the reward of his labours,
the benevolence of thoſe who reap the be
fit of them.

IX. It is humbly requeſted of all per
who frequent the Rooms to ſubſcribe, to
able the renters of them to defray the many
ceſſary and heavy expences attending them

X. Beſides the Two Rooms, the other
neral places of Subſcription are the Circula
Library, the Ladies Coffee Room, the Ge
man's Coffee Room, and the Poſt Office.

XI. The Water-dippers at the Spring,
are appointed by the Lord of the Manor, h
no allowance, but depend upon what is g
them by thoſe who drink the Waters.

XII. The Maſter of the Ceremonies h
it will not be thought improper for him
recommend to families on leaving the p
(ha

g been any time here), to conſider the
rs of each of the Rooms.—He will not
ne to dictate to public generoſity: Thoſe
herefore who wiſh to be directed in this
ceive the neceſſary information, on ap-
ion to him.

II. It has been an old eſtabliſhed cuſtom
ry Lady and Gentleman to drop a ſhil-
to the Sweeper's Box, and as the poor
d his family, conſtantly attend the Walks,
e Rooms morning and evening, and
o other means of ſubſiſting; it is hoped
one will refuſe to comply with ſo ſmall
itable a bounty.

following are the PRICES of CARDS.

RCE with one Pack,	0	8	6	Morning, 7s.
ne Pack 6s. two	0	8	6	
two Packs, - - -	0	8	0	Morning, 7s.
, or RDS. First Pack -	0	5	0	Each Pack after 3s,
LE, - - - - -	0	8	6	Morning, 7s.
ad Libitum from	0	8	6	
one Pack 10, two	0	12	0	

RICHARD TYSON,
Maſter of the Ceremonies.

The

The Maſter of the Ceremonies has Balls in the ſeaſon, which are generally brilliant and full.

Private Balls too are frequently given people of faſhion in the height of the ſe and on theſe occaſions elegant ſuppers a nerally provided.

Here alſo are frequent concerts, att by the moſt eminent performers in Lo where all thoſe who are happy in a tal muſic, may be entertained with the mo ful performance, at the expence of a c Sometimes theſe concerts form a part morning amuſement under the name of cert-breakfaſts, and then the price of ſeldom exceeds three ſhillings and ſix-p In theſe concerts, perſons of rank and who have a talent this way, are ſometim mitted amongſt the performers, and pleaſure in joining with the maſters in th lightful ſcience.

Another ſpecies of Tunbridge amuſ conſiſts in parties to the High Rocks, and romantic ſcenes, with which the whole

ood abounds, At theſe places there fre-
y are public breakfaſts, dinners and tea-
ngs, attended with muſic, and every in-
nt to chearfulneſs.

urſions to the noblemens and gentle-
ſeats, the founderies, and many remark-
places in the adjacent country, furniſh
r pleaſurable employment of time at
idge Wells. There are, indeed, ſeveral
houſes in the neighbourhood of this
which, through the polite hoſpitality of
rthy proprietors, are always open to the
ion of the curious; and there are many
t vil ages, and agreeable proſpects in the
eading to them, that will not fail to at-
e diſtinguiſhing obſerver.

the article of amuſements may I add
of a higher nature, equally calculated
diverſion and improvement of the ſe-
nd reflecting part of the company.

Circulating Library, and the Coffee
, as mentioned before, (although ſome
lar amuſements predominant there a-
others, were then omitted) are places
the ſocial virtues reign triumphant over
prejudice

prejudice and prepoſſeſſion. The eaſy freed
and chearful gaiety, ariſing from the natur
a public place, extends its influence over th
and every ſpecies of party ſpirit is imm
ſtripped of thoſe malignant qualities which m
der it ſo deſtructive of the peace of manki
Here divines and philoſophers, deiſts and ch
tians, wigs and tories, Scotch and Engl
debate without anger, diſpute with politen
and judge with candour: while every
has an opportunity to diſplay the excel
cy of his taſte, the depth of his erudi
and the greatneſs of his capacity, in all li
of polite literature, and in every branch
human knowledge.

The bookſeller's ſhop has indeed an
vantage over the coffee-houſe, becauſe th
the ladies are admitted; and, like ſo m
living ſtars, ſhine in the greateſt ſplendor, w
they evidence, that Britiſh beauties are
leſs ſuperior to their ſex throughout the wo
in the ornaments of the underſtanding, t
they are univerſally allowed to be in the
ternal graces of the body—

—faſci

——faſhion'd all to harmony alone,
know to ſeize the captivated ſoul,
ture warbled from love-breathing lips;
ch the lute to languiſh; with ſmooth ſtep,
ſing motion in its every charm,
im along, and ſwell the mazy dance;
ain the foliage o'er the ſnowy lawn:
ide the pencil, turn the tuneful page;
d new flavour to the fruitful year,
ghten nature's dainties; in their race
ar their graces into ſecond life;
ve ſociety its higheſt taſte;
rder'd home man's beſt delight to make;
by ſubmiſſive wiſdom, modeſt ſkill,
every gentle care-eluding art
iſe the virtues, animate the bliſs,
ſweeten all the toils of human life.

THOMSON'S AUTUMN.

As the Seaſons are now of much longer
ration than formerly—ſome families co
early as March or April, and many com
here till the latter end of November, par
larly thoſe who come merely for the bene
health, the water being reckoned equall
perfection in cold weather, provided it be
and the air, though ſharp, as pure and hea
as in ſummer. It may be neceſſary to
ſerve, that there are two regular apothec
high in repute, who conſtantly reſide in
place, having analyſed the waters, and ſtu
the efficacy of them in every degree. A reg
phyſician, or two, from London alſo conſta
attends during the ſeaſon, whoſe abilities
known to be ſuch that invalids may re
hither, without waiting to procure a pre
tion from their own phyſician.

THE

NCIENT and PRESENT STATE

OF THE MOST

MARKABLE PLACES,

IN THE ENVIRONS OF

UNBRIDGE WELLS;

prehending a CIRCUIT of about Sixteen Miles round the Place.

negleft to give ſome account of the an-
ities of thoſe remarkable places in the
ourhood of Tunbridge Wells, which
the notice of the company reſiding
would be to leave this work extremely
plete; I have therefore endeavoured to
all the information that can be procured
s head, and chearfully ſubmit the reſult
e enquiries to the public.

anging the places it will be very difficult
into any regular method, I therefore

muſt not pretend to connect one place wi
other; but, in perambulating the c
'round the Wells, ſurvey the houſes, th
lages, and towns, without order as they lie

Let then our firſt view be of the pa
which the ſprings ariſe, which is

SPELDHURST.

The pariſh of Speldhurſt, or the L
Wood (for ſuch is the original meaning o
word, which was anciently wrote Spel
is a large pariſh in the dioceſe of Roch
which was in former time of conſiderable
on account of the many eminent familie
dwelt therein.

The country is very hilly, with deep v
and a great number of bare craggy rock
ting out in different places. It is watered
principal branch of the river Medway, w
has here acquired ſtrength enough to ſu
conſiderable foundery *, and to work ſ

* There are ſeveral founderies within a few m
the Wells, where cannon of the largeſt dimenſion
been made; and very great quantities of iron o
been dug up at abundance of places in this co

n its courſe. The church is a very an-
ſtructure about three miles from the
, dedicated to St. Mary, and the living is
d in the King's books at 15l. 5s. In the
el of this church there is a very ancient
ment to the memory of Sir Edmund Wal-
d his Lady, with long poetical epitaphs,
o date to inform the reader when they
and on the floor, near the entrance of
ancel, is a grave ſtone with a braſs effigy,
n inſcription in old text characters, to
emory of William Waller, Eſq; who died
55. The pariſhioners are exempted from
tythes, and they alſo plead the privilege
ving no ſoldiers quartered upon them ex-
on a march; but, as the charter is loſt,
are not very ſtrenuous in aſſerting this
uated claim.

nong the places of note in ancient time
s pariſh were EWHURST, FERBIES, and
RUSTHALL,

has tended greatly to enhance the price of wood,
count of the vaſt quantities converted into char-
but, as pit-coal is now brought up Tunbridge
in great plenty, this is not ſo much felt by the
tants as it otherwiſe would be.

RUSTHALL, which now are all sunk in oblivion; as is also HOLLANDS, a manor that was so called from an ancient and family of that name, who were great benefactors to the parish church, and came to this and the Earldom of the county, by a marriage with Joanna the Fair, the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and uncle to Edward the Third.

This Joanna of Kent appears to have been a woman of great beauty, and distinguished gallantry; and was that famous lady to whom it is said, we owe the first institution of the noble Order of the Garter. In the most early part of her life, she was contracted to Sir Thomas Holland *, but while he was engaged abroad in the wars of France, where he performed the most signal services to his king and country, she was prevailed upon to wed the young Earl of Salisbury. Soon after this, being at Werk Castle in Northumberland, she ordered her garrison to interrupt the rear of the King of Scotland's army in his retreat from an irruption which he had made into England, which so incensed him, that he instantly

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 74.

ain and beſieged her at the head of ſixty
d men. The young lady, but little
ed at the number of his forces, ſeveral
avely repulſed the king when he at-
to ſtorm the caſtle, and kept his
rmy at bay, till he, hearing that Ed-
he Third was haſtening to her relief,
proper to purſue his firſt intention,
urn as faſt as poſſible into his own
. This ſeaſonable retreat probably ſav-
and his army from deſtruction, as the
mous Edward came to the caſtle, in a
rs after the Scot had quitted it; where
no enemy to encounter with, he paid
the Counteſs, and behaved with a gal-
which has given occaſion to ſome hiſ-
to aſſert, that he fell paſſionately in
h Joanna; but it does not appear that
, or the many defamatory tales ariſing
have any foundation in fact.

Sir Thomas Holland returned to
he demanded his wife of the Earl of
, and upon the Earl's refuſing to reſign
ſented a petition to the Pope, repre-
his pre-contract with the lady, and
that he had enjoyed her; whereupon
the

the Pope gave ſentence in his favour, a
was accordingly divorced from the E
Saliſbury, and married to Sir Thomas H
who afterwards built the manſion of wh
are now writing, and became earl of
but he lived not long to enjoy this new h
At his death he left one ſon *, and his
teſs a rich young widow, in which ſtat
ever ſhe continued but one year, when
withſtanding her former miſconduct, thi
brated lady was married to Edward the
Prince!

This manſion, as was before ſaid, ha
the fate of many other noble buildings,
now ſo entirely loſt, that few can po
the ground on which it ſtood.

* This young nobleman attended his father
Prince Edward, into Spain, and very gre
tinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Nejara
the Black Prince overthrew Henry, the u
Caſtile, and replaced the tyrant Peter on the

Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II.

GROOMBRIDGE.

following Inſcription is on an ar Tomb-Stone, in Groombridge apel-Yard.

To the Memory
WILLIAM CAMFIELD, Gent.
no, from a very ruinous Condition,
nerouſly repaired and beautified
this CHAPEL and STREET;
n hoſpitable, and ſocial Diſpoſition,
ble to the poor, benevolent to his friends,
d the careful and provident Parent
of a numerous Offspring.

e died November the 2nd, 1781,
in the 81ſt year of his Age.

Here likewiſe are interred,
Remains of his beloved Wife,
MARY CAMFIELD;
who departed this Life
the 3rd of April, 1774.

Monumental Inſcriptio

A T

SPELDHURS

In the Chancel of the above Church, t
a fair Monument erected to the Me
Sir WALTER WALLER, and An
Lady, without Date; but it appear
Pariſh Regiſter, that Sir WALTE
LER, Knt. was buried 1599.—T
alſo two Epitaphs in Verſe on thi
ment, *epigrammatical*, *acroſtical*, a
grammatical according to the Talle
Times.

Sir *Walter Waller's* Epitaph.

Ide prayſe thy valour, but Mars 'gins to fr
He fears when Sol's aloft, that Mars muſt do
Ide prayſe thy fourme, but Venus cries a
Sir Walter Waller will my Adan ſtayne.
Ide prayſe thy learning, but Minerva cries,
Then Athen's fame muſt creepe when Wal
Aſſiſt us, England, in our doulful Song,
When ſuch limbs fade, thy flouriſh laſts no
Earth hath his earth, which doth his cop
Angells ſing requiems to his bleſſed ſoule.

dy *Anna Waller's* Epitaph.

thy eyes read this, that hither come,
ecaying virtue fills this tomb;
nough to be lamented here,
as women-kind are worth a tear.

this weeping ſtone lyes Lady Waller,
will knowe her more a ſaint will call her:
lirected her whileſt lyving here,
d ſo ſtraight to God, in love and feare;
good, that turn hir name and ſee,
o crowne that life---a LAWREL tree.

ſite to this Monument, is another
ne one of fine Marble to the Memory
ES LONG, Eſq. of St. Mary-le-bone,
ex, 1714.—This Mr. LONG firſt
e COLD BATH, at *Tunbridge-Wells*,
good Houſe, and fine Gardens, then
g.

Here under depoſited,
lye the the Remains of
JAMES LONG, Gen
late of St. Mary-le-Bone,
in the County of Middleſex.

Who,
(though he died a Bachelor)
proved a moſt indulgent Father
to many of his Nephews and Nei
whilſt he lived:

And at his Death,
parted his Fortune amongſt the

In Gratitude
to whoſe Memory,
his Neice BEATRIX LONG, Spin
cauſed this Monument to be erect
Obiit 22 Martis,
Anno 1714.
Ætatis 70.

Underneath alſo,
s interred the Body of the ſaid
BEATRIX LONG;

Who,
ving ſpent a Life of Goodneſs,
and exemplary Piety,
choſe to reſt in Peace
the Morning of the Reſurrection,
in this Place.

Willing,
hat the Eſteem and Affection
ſhe bore to her good Uncle
might be followed
Union of their Aſhes after Death,

She died at 45 Years of Age,
May 2nd, 1726.

On the South-Side of the Chancel, in the Church Yard, is the following Inſcription, on an Altar Tomb-Stone.

Hic requieſcit
Quod mortale fuit
D. JOHANNIS ARCHER
viri vere reverendi
ob ſingularem vitæ modeſtiam,
Illæſam morum integritatem
Sinceram erga Deum religionem,
liberalem in omnes benevolentiam,
et veritatis Evangelicæ
(apud aquas Tunbridgienſes
Inagro Cantiano)
Fideliſſimam prædicationem.
Qui, dui oppreſſus viſcerum doloribus
Quos fortiter et patienter tulit
Requiem futuri ſeculi ardenter expetivit,
Quam tandem ſummo gaudio conſecutus est
Virtutum rariſſimarum
Triſte nobis deſiderium relinquens,
Nat. Martii 15, A. D. 1675,
Den. Sep. 23, 1733.

Hic jacet etiam
ANNA ARCHER,
Fideliſſima Conjux ejus
obiit July 14, 1750, ætatis ſuæ 78.

Under

Underneath, upon the before-mentioned Tomb, is the following Inſcription.

Here are depoſited the Remains of
Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON, A. M.
Twenty-four Years Paſtor of the
Diſſenting Congregation Meeting,
on Mount-Sion, Tunbridge-Wells.

His Character,
diſtinguiſhed by Learning, Piety,
Benevolence and Uſefulneſs,
will cauſe his Death to be
long lamented by his Family,
his Flock, and his numerous Friends.

He departed this Life
in the believing Hope of a better,
on March 2, 1776;
in the ſixty-ſecond year of his Age.

Quis deſideris ſit pudor, aut modus tam chari capitis?

Near

Near the Church-Gate, on a Grave-Ston
the following remarkable Inſcription.

Here lieth the Body of
WILLIAM MARTIN,
Son of William and Elizabeth Marti
who was killed the 10th of July, 17
(in the Eighth Year of his Age)
by a fatal Flaſh of Lightning,
as he was going to his Home,
from the Worſhip of the living God.

Bleſt Child, whoſe kind Creator ſummon'd h
E'er Sin defil'd his native Innocence!
So as Elijah, he, in lambent Fire
Mounted the Skies, and join'd the Angelic C

GRO

upper End of the Chancel, on the East-
near to Sir Walter Waller's *Monument,*
ed a small Marble Tablet, with the follow-
Inscription.

To the Memory
EDWARD ONELY, an Army Surgeon,
ied abroad, much esteemed & beloved
his great Care and Tenderness
the Sick and wounded Soldiers.

This Marble Tablet
ed here, by his affectionate & mournful
er, the Rev. Mr. R. ONELY, A.M.
f *Christ Church* College, *Cambridge,*
ctor of this Parish, and of *Ashurst;*
in the Year 1786.

d formerly Domestic Chaplain
Right Hon. Allen, Earl of Bathurst.
d March 31, 1787; aged 64 Years.

Fratri posuit, et Sibi.

lervable, that at the Top of this little
tal Stone is engraved a Phœnix—not
to be considered as the Crest of the
Family

Family Arms, but an Alluſion likewiſe
popular Opinion that prevailed throu
Eaſtern Countries, in the Apoſtolic Ag
the Phœnix, though a fabulous Bird, ge
ſuppoſed to revive from its own Aſhes,
ways looked on as an emblem of the
rection:—and this appears from St. Cl
famous Epiſtle to the Corinthians, w
tranſlated out of Greek, into Engliſh,
Wake, late Archbiſhop of Canterbur
Epiſtle as his Grace obſerves, ſo highly
ed by the Primitive Church, that we
(by Euſebius) that it was wont to be
read in the Aſſemblies of it.

As this Paſſage in that Apoſtolic Epi
very a remarkable one, and but little
at leaſt to few but the Learned, it is he
cribed for general Information and Per
the Archbiſhop's Engliſh Tranſlation
Original.

St. Clement, after having illuſtr
Doctrine of a Reſurrection by ſeve
militudes, at laſt ſays—" Let us co
" wonderful Type of the Reſurrectio
" is ſeen in the Eaſtern Countries (*i. e.*)

There is a certain Bird called a Phœnix, his there is never but *one* at a Time; and lives *five hundred* Years. And when Time of its Diſſolution draws near, that uſt die, it makes itſelf a Neſt of Frankinſes, and Myrrhs, and other Spices, into ich, when its Time is fulfilled, it enters dies: but its Fleſh putrifying, breeds a tain Worm; which, being nouriſhed with Juice of the dead Bird, brings forth thers, and when it is grown to a perfect te, it takes up the Neſt in which the Bones the Parent lay, and carries it from Arabia o Æypt, to a City called *Heliopolis*; and ing in open Air in the Sight of all Men, s it upon the Altar of the Sun, and ſo rens from whence it came. The Prieſts en ſearch into the Records of the Time, d find that it returned preciſely at the End five hundred Years.

And ſhall we then, think it to be any very eat and ſtrange Thing," ſays St. Clement, r the Lord of all to raiſe up thoſe that reiouſly ſerve him, in the Aſſurance of a od Faith, when even by a Bird he ſhews

" us

" us the Greatneſs *of his Power* to *fulfil*
" Promiſe?"—For he ſays in a certain Place
Thou, ſhalt raiſe me up, and I ſhall confeſs
Thee.—And again—*I laid me down and*
and awaked, becauſe thou art with me, Pſ. iii.
And again, Job ſays—*Thou ſhalt raiſe up*
Fleſh of mine, that has ſuffered all theſe Th
Job xix.—26.

Thus far St. Clement, whom St. Paul
tions, not only as his Fellow-Labourer in
Goſpel, but as one whoſe Name is writt
the Book of Life.—Phil. iv.—3.

What hath contributed, (ſays another le
Tranſlator of this Epiſtle) in the later Ag
invalidate its Scriptural Authority, is no d
the fabulous Story of the Phœnix, which
Clement only introduces by Way of Simil
to the Doctrine of the Reſurrection fro
Dead,—It was univerſally believed in
Times, that there was ſuch a Bird, juſt as i
believed.

GROC

GROOMBRIDGE.

ombridge is the place of firſt note in
iſh, has fared better, and, though de-
of much of it's ancient ſplendor, ſtill
s in being. This place was anciently
Gromenbridge, from a noble Saxon,
Gromen, it's original proprietor, from
it paſſed through ſeveral noble families,
nry de Cobham *, who, in the twelfth
f Edward the Firſt, performed knight's
againſt the Welch, and in reward for
iant conduct had, two years afterwards,
for eſtabliſhing a weekly market and
two days in the year, beginning on the
f St. John-port-latin, at Groombridge.
arket is now entirely loſt, and the fair
on that Saint's day, which is the 6th
, and on the 26th of November.

n the Cobhams this eſtate went to the
's, and it continued in that family till

nry de Cobham, nephew to this Henry, was
d Governor of Tunbridge Caſtle in 1332, by
the Second.

it was purchaſed by Sir Richard W
brave warrior under King Henry th
Sir Richard followed the King into F
and very highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf
ever-famous battle of Agincourt, from w
he brought the Duke of Orleans priſone
was allowed by Henry to keep him,
nourable confinement at Groombridge.
prince continued twenty-five years in
vity *, paid at laſt 400,000 crowns f
ranſom, and, from a principal of grati
the hoſpitality of his generous keeper,
the manſion-houſe, and repaired and be
the pariſh church, which to this da
his arms over the portal; he alſo affig
Sir Richard, and his heirs for ever, a
petual memorial of his merits, this h
able addition to his family arms, name
eſcutcheon of France ſuſpended upon a
with this motto affixed to it,

"III FRUCTUS VIRTUTI

Groombridge, having continued ſeve
nerations in the family of Sir Richard W

* Baronetage, Edition 1720, Vol. II. p

ngth paſſed away to Thomas Sackville, Dorſet, and from him to John Packer, rk of the Privy Seal to that unfortunate Charles I. This gentleman built a f eaſe to the pariſh church in his own hich he dedicated to St. John; and, e after his deceaſe, the eſtate became in a Chancery ſuit, in which it con- great many years, till at length it was d out of that Court by Mr. William , father of the preſent proprietors, who efatigable application and great expence, the manſion-houſe, the chapel, and le village, from the moſt ruinous con- hat can well be conceived; and made it able, and thriving place, in which his s public ſpirit muſt ever be remembered itude and reſpect*.

ASHURST.

rſt, or the Wood of Aſhes, is a little village about four miles from the Wells, antiently was celebrated on account of an

re was a Chauntry founded at Grombridge, h year of Henry III. by William Ruſſel and wife, as appears by the, "Reg. Roffenſi." Philipot, p. 320.

an extraordinary rood, or crucifix, wh
ſuperſtitious people, in the days of p
were made to believe continued growing
hair and nails, and even in it's bodily
as if it had been alive. This wonderful
was alſo ſuppoſed to work innumerable mi
and the poor deluded multitude came in
throngs to make their offerings to it, th
wily incumbent, who could hardly ſubſiſt b
ſoon grew fat upon his benefice.

CHAFFORD,

About four miles from Tunbridge-We
antient manor and ſeat, lately belonging
George Rivers, Bart. Here was a good
and park, with the river Medway r
through it. This family were created Ba
in the year 1621; the late Sir George m
Dorothea, daughter and co-heir of Sir W
Beverſham, of Holbrook-Hall, in the c
of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had two
George and Beverſham, who dying w
iſſue, the title came to the preſent Sir
who has taken the name of Gay.

This ſeat is now pulled down and
farm houſe built in its ſtead; there a

remains of the ſtables and gardens; and ark is turned into a farm, which at pre- belongs to Mr. Saxby, in Suſſex.

COWDEN.

owden is an obſcure village about three farther weſtward, which antiently was opriated to the College of Lingfield, in y; till by the general diſſolution it fell into ands of K. Henry VIII. who granted it to Earl of Arundel, from whom it paſſed by into private hands. There formerly was or two good manſions in this pariſh; but at nt the place is not remarkable for any g, the church being ſmall and mean, and worth mentioning on account of its hand- ſpire*.

GREAT BOUNDS.

reat Bounds, ſituated in the pariſh of Bid- ugh, about three miles north of Tunbridge lls, was ſo called, becauſe it was the ex- e boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tun- ge. This is a very neat Gothic building, ch antiently had the ſame proprietors as bridge Caſtle, till Thomas, Lord Berkeley, conveyed

* Harris's Hiſtory of Kent.

conveyed it away to Sir Thomas Smyth
the beginning of the reign of K. James I.
which time it has continued in that family,
is now poſſeſſed by Lady Smythe, relict
Sidney Stafford Smythe, Kt. one of the B
of the Exchequer, and great grandſon
famous Lady Dorothy Sidney.

This houſe enjoys one of the richeſt
moſt comprehenſive proſpects, a view o
ſea only excepted, that is perhaps to b
with in the kingdom.

PENSHURST*.

Penſhurſt, or the Head of the Wood,
pleaſant little town, about five miles

* This name denotes that the place was raiſe
woody country, and gave occaſion to Waller
to aſcribe to his Sacharissa the power of inſtant
reducing the wild luxuriance of nature to re
and order.-------

She - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "gave
" The peace and glory which theſe alleys have;
" Embroider'd ſo with flowers where ſhe ſtood,
" That it became a garden of a wood------
" Her preſence has ſuch more than human grace,
" That it can civilize the rudeſt place:
" And beauty too, and order can impart,
" Where nature ne'er intended it, nor art."

f Tunbridge Wells. This town has the
age of being watered by the Medway,
is here grown a conſiderable ſtream, that
eaſily be made navigable from Tun-
town, if the proprietors of that naviga-
ere diſpoſed to put the act * in force, by
they are empowered to carry on and
te the navigation of this uſeful river as
Foreſt-Row in Suſſex. A work which,
as well executed, would moſt certainly
he greateſt advantage to the public in
l, and to Penſhurſt, and all this part of
untry in particular.

oining to the town is Penſhurſt Place,
e and very ancient manſion, which, in
ne of William the Conqueror, was poſ-
by a family named Penchester. In this
it continued till about the reign of Ed-
he Second, when Sir Stephen de Penchef-
who was one of the Barons of the Cinque
and Conſtable of Dover-Caſtle, died
t male iſſue, upon which it paſſed by
his daughter and co-heireſs, to the Lord
bers; and her ſon Thomas de Colum-
bers

* no 13. Georgii II. † Philipot, p. 270.

bers paſſed it by deed into the Pulteney f
from whence it came to Sir John De
Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden
Cinque Ports, Conſtable of Dover Caſtle,
Steward of the Houſhold to Richard
Second. This gentleman obtained licence
the King to fortify and embattle this m
houſe, which at his death went with his d
ter to Walter Lord Fitzwater, and thus
through ſeveral of the moſt noble and e
families in the kingdom, till at length i
forfeited to the Crown by the attainder
Ralph Vane, who with the Duke of So
and others, was ſacrificed to the vain a
tion of the Duke of Northumberland, i
fourth year of Edward the Sixth. This
was then given by that amiable young m
to Sir William Sidney *; in whoſe diſtin
ed family it has ever ſince continued.

Sir William died on the 10th of Feb
1553, and left this eſtate, of which he
been about ten months in poſſeſſion, to h
and heir Sir Henry Sidney †, who fro

* Collin's Mem. of the Sidney's, p. 81.
† Ib. p. 82.

y had been brought up with Edward the
and on that King's acceſſion to the
was eſteemed for his virtues, comeli-
gallantry, and ſpirit, one of the greateſt
ents of the court.

Henry * had the firſt place in the friend-
f this virtuous monarch, who made him
f the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber,
ok ſuch delight in his Company, that he
ldom granted him leave of abſence, and
died in his arms at Greenwich. Upon
melancholy occaſion he retired to Penſ-
to indulge his grief, and thus eſcaped
e calamities which befel his father-in-law,
uke of Northumberland, on the acceſſion
een Mary.

er King Edward's death, Sir Henry Sid-
was honourably diſtinguiſhed by Queen
; and by Queen Elizabeth he was ap-
d Lord Preſident of the Marches of
s. He was alſo four times Lord Chief
e of Ireland, and three times Deputy
nor of that kingdom, at each of which

* Collin's Mem. of the Sidney's, p. 84.

times he performed ſome ſignal ſervices his country, in repreſſing the ſeveral rebe of the O'Neal's, the Butler's, and the Cla ards; and he alſo executed many public w in that iſland, which have deſervedly re ed his name immortal among the Iriſh.

He was made a Knight of the moſt n Order of the Garter, and received ſome tinguiſhing marks of honour from every vereign that reigned in England in his He made very great additions to his ſe Penſhurſt, and built the tower * at the entra as a monument of gratitude to that g rous monarch from whom his father obta the eſtate; and dying on the 5th of May, at Ludlow, was brought in great funeral p to Penſhurſt, and interred in the chancel that church †.

Sir Henry married the Duke of North berland's eldeſt daughter, by whom he had veral children. At his deceaſe this eſtate ſcended to his eldeſt ſon, the ever memor Sir Philip Sidney, who was at that time on

* Vide the Inſcription over the gate.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. II. p. 410. Collins, p. 96.

noſt eminent characters in the kingdom; universally diſtinguiſhed as the pride family, the boaſt of his country, and eat hope of his age.

Philip was born on the 29th of Novem-1554, and named after the King of Spain, ſtood god-father for him. He being the orn of his father, and the firſt of that who had received their birth at Penſ-, a tree was planted in the park upon that ion, which is alluded to by the celebrated r in the following manner—

, boy, and carve this paſſion on the bark nder tree, which ſtands the ſacred mark ble Sidney's birth: when ſuch benign, more than mortal making ſtars did ſhine, there it cannot but for ever prove monument and pledge of humble love.

n Johnſon alſo has alluded to this tree, in OREST *.

rom a paſſage in this poem it appears that King the Firſt, and his ſon, probably Prince Henry, of their hunting matches paid an unexpected

Thou haſt thy walks for health as well as
Thy mount to which the Driads do reſort,
Where Pan and Bacchus their high feaſts
made,
Beneath the broad beech and the cheſnut
That tall tree too which of a nut was ſet
At his great birth where all the Muſes me

The charming thought at the conclu
the laſt line, is ſo beautifully and poe
detailed in a little poem called PENSA
written by Mr. E. Coventry, that I can
ſtrain tranſcribing it.

What genius points to yonder oak?
What rapture does my ſoul provoke?
Here let me hang a garland high,
There let my muſe her accents try;
Be there my earlieſt homage paid,
Be there my lateſt vigils made:
For thou was planted in the earth
The day that ſhone on Sidney's birth.

viſit to the Earl of Leiceſter at Penſhuſt; fro
event Ben Johnſon takes occaſion to compli
Leiceſter upon her œconomy and manage
manner that does honour to her memory.

happy time, that glorious day,
Muſes came in concert gay;
h harps in tune, and ready ſong,
jolly chorus tript along;
onour of th' auſpicious morn,
ail the infant genius born:
came the Fauns in order meet,
Satyrs next with cloven feet,
Dryads ſwift that roam the woods,
Naiads green that ſwim the floods;
anus left his ſilent cave,
way came dropping from the wave;
umnus led his bluſhing ſpouſe,
Ceres ſhook her wheaten brows,
Mars with milder look was there,
laughing Venus grac'd the rear.
y join'd their hands in feſtive dance,
bade the ſmiling babe advance;
gave a gift; Sylvanus laſt
ain'd when all the pomp was paſt,
morial meet, a tree to grow
ich might to future ages ſhow,
t, on ſelect occaſion rare,
oop of Gods aſſembled there:
Naiads water'd all the ground,
Flora twin'd a wood-bine round:

The

The tree ſprung faſt in hallow'd earth
Co-eval with the illuſtrious birth.

Collins * informs his readers that this was remaining in the Park in his time, called Bear's-Oak; but it does not appear there is now any well aſcertained tra in the family relating to it, ſo periſhing temporary memorials, while his own im deeds ſhall tranſmit his name with ap down to the lateſt poſterity.

Sir Philip's noble and generous diſpoſ his love of the arts, the encouragement th gave to men of learning and genius †, an eſteem in which he was univerſally throughout all the courts of Europe, a generally known that it muſt be whol neceſſary to mention them here; but th action of his life ſo ſtrongly paints the and unconquerable goodneſs of his heart it would be doing myſelf the utmoſt vi to forbear relating it. He was engaged a battle of Zutphen § which was very

* Collins, p. 98. † Guthrie, Vol. III. p.
§ Collins, p. 105---108.

the Engliſh ſeveral times forcing the
hments of the enemy, though at laſt
eneral, the Earl of Leiceſter, thought
to leave the Spaniards in poſſeſſion of
; and on this occaſion Sir Philip per-
ſuch feats of valour, as gives credibility
moſt ſhining actions of the braveſt hero
Arcadia *. He was from the firſt diſ-
ed in the thickeſt of the battle, and
ed to fight with unremitting ardour,
g mortally wounded in the thigh, he
ged to be carried from the field. The
blood, and exceſs of pain, made him
and drink was preſently brought him,
he was lifting up the bottle to his head,
wounded ſoldier caſt his wiſhful eyes
it, upon which, pulling it untaſted from
th, he gave it to the poor fellow with
ords—*Thy neceſſity is yet greater than*

In

ſuppoſed that Sir Philip amuſed himſelf in
is celebrated romance during his receſs from
ſineſs, in the twenty-ſixth year of his age,
retired from court on account of Queen Eli-
partiality in favour of the Earl of Oxford,
m he had a diſpute in which the Queen
.

In this happy disposition of mind, [illegible] shaken fortitude of soul, he continued [illegible] lowing sixteen days, and then, in the [illegible] fifth year of his age, after living the [illegible] a soldier, he died the death of a chr[illegible] thus was lost to the world a hero wh[illegible] contemporaries could never mention w[illegible] admiration, and whose memory will e[illegible] revered while the love of arts and arm[illegible] remain among men.

By Sir Philip's death this estate de[illegible] to his brother, Sir Robert Sidney, wh[illegible] created Lord Sidney of Penshurst in th[illegible] year of James the First, and soon after[illegible] ed the title of Viscount Lisle, which [illegible] been in his mother's family from the [illegible] King John. In the fourteenth of J[illegible] reign Lord Lisle was invested with the [illegible] of the Garter, and in the sixteenth [illegible] with the title of Earl of Leicester*.

In 1649† two of King Charles's c[illegible] the Duke of Gloucester, and the P[illegible] Elizabeth, were sent by the Parlia[illegible] Penshurst-house, to be placed under t[illegible]

* Collins. † Ibid, p. 132.

Counteſs of Leiceſter, and they con-
here about one year. There are yet re-
g in the houſe two pictures of the Duke
uceſter, one of them with a black behind
the royal livery.

hurſt is alſo remarkable for being the ha-
of the celebrated Lady Dorothy Sid-
om Waller has immortalized under the
Sachariſſa. It is not certain that this
l lady was born in this manſion, as her
s not inſerted in the pariſh regiſter:
unqueſtionable that ſhe here, in the
m and luſtre of her charms, received
enſe of her adorers, and amongſt the
med the heart of this ſweet and elegant
o is juſtly diſtinguiſhed as the father
h verſification; but who, though ſuc-
n poetry, was ſo unfortunate in love,
obliged to yield up the object of his
s to Henry Lord Spencer *, after-
arl of Sunderland, and great-grand-
the late Duke of Marlborough. Lady
continued ſometime a widow after
derland's deceaſe, and then was mar-

S ried

* Collins, p. 147.

ried to Robert Smythe, Esq; of Bou
Kent, from whom the late Sir Sidney S
Smythe was lineally descended.

Penshurst was also the birth-place o
great patriot Algernoon Sidney, whose
will ever be dear to his country, and
memory will be cherished by all the
lovers of liberty. An account of his
character, and his tragical end, has be
lately presented to the public, toge
his works, that it is needless to mention
though when such noble subjects come
us it is with reluctance that we pass them

Thus has Penshurst for a great num
years successively been the mansion of
patriots, arts, arms, and beauty—few h
this kingdom shine with such distin
lustre, and none can have title to a
place in the annals of fame.

This fine old mansion has, within th
years, been repaired and beautified,
late William, Perry, Esq; who came
estate by marrying the honourable E

*, niece to the laſt Earl of Leiceſter, preſent ſole ſurvivor of that ancient and illuſtrious family, which is lineally deſcended from Sir William Sidney, who came from Anjou with Henry the Second.

houſe contains a noble collection of ſ, and many other curious works of art, of which were collected by Mr. Perry, travels through Europe; and the ſtate here are moſt ſuperbly furniſhed.

gardens reach from the houſe to the of the Medway, and are large and beau- The park is ſaid to be one of the fineſt kingdom. It certainly is of great extent, harmingly diverſified: hills, dales, marſhes, woods, lawns, and all that can delight emplative mind, all that can fire a ro- imagination, is here to be found—

his lady has a ſon and ſeveral daughters by Mr. Perry, who all bear the name of Sidney. a co-heireſs of Colonel Thomas Sidney, and her he honourable Mary Sidney, was married to Sir low Sherrard; but died a few years ſince with- ue.

Here mighty Dudley * once would
To plan his triumphs in the grove;
There looſer Waller, ever gay,
With Sachariſs in dalliance lay;
And Philip, ſidelong yonder ſpring,
His laviſh carols wont to ſing.

PENSHURST, a P

The pariſh church of Penſhurſt is
ſubſtantial ſtructure, and in it there are
antique, elegant, and noble monument
proprietors of Penſhurſt-place, and parti
of the Sidneys; moſt of whom, for
theſe two hundred years paſt, have
buried there.

* Dudley Earl of Leiceſter, Queen Elizab
vourite; and uncle by the mother's ſide to Sir
Sidney.

A
LIST
OF THE
ORTRAITS
AND OTHER
APITAL PAINTINGS
IN
NSHURST-PLACE.

In the CLOSET.

NGUET A. D. 1564, Ætat. ſuæ 51.
a Gamage, Counteſs of Leiceſter.

In the HANGING ROOM.

ert Earl of Leiceſter, Stadholder of
d, 1585.
nteſs of Pembroke, ſiſter to Sir Philip
.

Ambroſe

Ambroſe Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

Robert, Philip and Algernoon Sidn

Vandyke.

One on each ſide, unknown.

Algernoon Percy, Earl of Northumbe

Lady Elizabeth Howard, Counteſs o

thumberland, by Vandyke.

Lady Catherine Cecil Viſcounteſs

daughter of the Earl of Saliſbury, by dit

Henry Earl of Holland, by ditto.

Robert Spencer, E. of Sunderland, b

Robert Earl of Leiceſter, 1632.

Queen Mary.

Sir William Sidney, obit. 1612.

eldeſt ſon of Robert Lord Sidney, cre

of Leiceſter, 1618.

William Earl of Pembroke, obit. 16

C. Johnſon.

Barbara Gamage, Counteſs of L

1596, and ſix of her children, by M. G

Lord North, by Vandyke, 1640.

A fine repreſentation of a decayed

wax, ſaid to be found in the ruins of

laneum.

A Venus.

A whole length of the Queen of Fr

In the PICTURE CLOSET.

er, Biſhop of Rocheſter, by Holbeins.
Thomas More, by ditto.
ard the Sixth, by ditto.
y Jane Gray.
John Dudley, Viſcount Liſle, afterwards
of Northumberland.
ard Dudley, Eſq; by Holbeins.
r delivered out of Priſon.
very valuable piece of a Madona and
by Raphael de Urbino.
ne Perſpective View of the inſide of St.
Church at Rome.
Candlelight Piece of ſome Gamblers, by
s.
l of a Criminal, by Hemſkirk.
eral Pieces of Fruit.
to of Landſcapes.
m and Eve.
y Family.
aucer's Tale.
yr and Nymph.
to, by ———
eral others.

In

In the GALLERY.

Six Portraits of a Woman with A
Terburg.

Old Parr.

Venus, by Titian.

Venus, Mercury and Cupid, by Cor

The Duke of Richmond and his dog.

Philip Earl of Leiceſter, by Sir G. K

Martin Luther, by Lucas Cranach.

Henry the Eighth, by Holbeins.

The Earl of Surry.

Abraham offering up Iſaac, by Guerci

John Dudley, Duke of Northumbe
1545.

Philip Ld Liſle, 1650, E. of Leiceſter,

Robt. Ld. Sidney, 1603, E. Leiceſter,

Robert Earl of Leiceſter, 1658, æta.

Algernoon Piercy, Earl of Northumbe
by Vandyke.

Lady Dorothy Sidney, by Lely.

Archbiſhop Abbot.

Sir William Sidney, the firſt poſſe
Penſhurſt.

Algernon Sidney, æta. ſuæ 41, A.D.

A Madona and Child ſurrounded by A
by Andrea del Sarto.

family piece, Mr. and Mrs. Perry and
dren, by David Luders, 1752.
pieces of fruit by William Sartorius.
e Moon-light Piece of Peter delivered
rison.
etia, by Corregio.
oom and Horse, 1725.
nter Piece.
al unknown.

Lady Perry's Room.

fine Sea Pieces, by C. Bovmeester.
hilip Sidney.
noon Sidney.
Perry, Mother to Colonel Sidney.
nel Sidney.
tess of Pembroke.
Portrait of a Lady.
ndscape.
small ditto.
ce of Flowers.
xceeding fine Piece of Still-life
mily Piece, of two Children of the
Family.
Romney.
Sherrard, Mrs. Perry's Sister.

In the SALOON.

A Front View of Leiceſter Houſe.
A Back View of ditto.
Lady Betty Sidney.
Six Marble Tables, inlaid, brought fro

In a CLOSET, *or* PAGE's Roo

King Charles I. on Horſeback.
The Nine Muſes.
A Marble Statue of Cleopatra, f
the Ruins of Herculaneum.
Lady Gamage, Counteſs of Leiceſte

TAPESTRY ROOM.

King William and Queen Mary.
Two fine Pieces of Tapeſtry.
A three-quarter length of Mr. Perry
A ditto of Mrs. Perry.
Lady Mary Dudley, Wife of Sir H
John Dudley, Duke of Northumbe
Sir Henry Sidney.

Pictures unknown.

, Earl of Leicester, Uncle to Mrs.

Parr.

flation of the Bible.

Charles Egen.

Portraits.

over the Door.

REDLEAF-HOUSE

Is a ſeat in the pariſh of Penſhurſt, hath been for ſome deſcents in the ſa Spencer.

Gilbert Spencer, Eſq ſon of Gilb of Hugh, ſon of William Spencer, own ſeat, and reſided at it in the reigns o Charles II. and King William III. He poſſeſſed of it, May 4, 1709, leaving iſſ ſons and four daughters.

Gilbert, the eldeſt ſon, dying in his f life-time, Robert, the ſecond ſon, ſuc to this eſtate. He was of Dorking in and dying without iſſue in 1730, it ca his brother Abraham Spencer, of Pe Eſq. who was ſheriff of this county in 17

He died unmarried Nov. 11. 1740, a and lies buried in this church, having will deviſed this ſeat, (with the eſtate be to it) to Thomas Harvey of Tunbridge who now poſſeſſes it, and reſides there

SOU

SOUTH-PARK.

nall neat lodge, built by Richard Allnutt,
hant of London. This place was always
by the name it now bears; it has been
ncient park, but little remains more than
ks, where the pales formerly ſtood.

is part of the Leiceſter eſtate, which fell
ot of Lady Sherrard, when it was divided
of parliament, between her and Mrs. E.
co-heireſſes, who bequeathed it by will
and Sir George Young, and they in the
769, alienated it to Mr Allnutt. It lies
veſt from this place, by way of Bidbo-
ight miles, by way of Groombridge-
ix miles.

HALL-PLACE.

ate at Leigh, about two miles from
ll. This ſeat and eſtate in the reign of
VIII. was conveyed to William Waller,
n whom it deſcended to his ſon Richard
whoſe widow carried this eſtate to her
huſband, Stephen Towſe, Gent. who
died

died in 1611; ſoon after which it p
Crittenden, in which name it continued
reign of Charles II. when it was alien
Harriſon, and continued in that family
bout the year 1717, when it was again a
to Burgeſs, and Robert Burgeſs, Eſq.
preſent proprietor; who has lately mad
improvements in the houſe, park, and g
about it.

CHIDDINGSTONE.

This pariſh lies entirely within the W
the ſoil of it is much the ſame as the
bouring ones of Hever and Penſhurſt, an
duces oak-timber of equal ſize, and as
ful.

The river Eden croſſes the middle of
ward, and then bending ſouthward it ſe
this Pariſh from that of Penſhurſt, in
latter it joins the river Medway ſoon
wards.

In the village of Chiddingſtone, whic
tuated about two miles from Penſhurſt,
ſeat of the eldeſt branch of the family of

whoſe poſſeſſion it has continued from
e of King James I. Mrs. Streatfeild,
of the late Henry Streatfeild, Eſq.
ed in 1762*, reſides in it, but the in-
ce of it is veſted in her eldeſt ſon Henry
ild, Eſq.

church† is a very fair large ſtructure,
e tower of it is ſaid to be as good a piece
k as almoſt any of the kind in Kent.
n this church there are ſeveral memorials
of

ry Streatfeild. Eſq; of High-ſtreet-Houſe,
s to his marriage with Miſs Ann Sidney; in
ettled all his eſtates in Chiddingſtone, Hever,
, Braſted, &c. on the firſt and other ſons of
riage ſucceſſively, and died in 1762 inteſtate;
h Henry, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to all the
compriſed in that ſettlement; but Mr. Henry
ld the father, having purchaſed ſeveral eſtates
marriage, thoſe at his death inteſtate, deſcend-
is two ſons Henry and Richard, as his co-heirs
elkind, who now poſſeſs them in undivided
es.

his church was appropriated by Walter, the
n of Richard de Clare, to the Monks of Da-
in Northamptonſhire. Dugdale's Baronetage,
p. 218.

of ancient families that may perhaps b
to our genealogiſts, but are of little im
to others. The preſent rector is
Spencer Bale.

HEVER.

Hever is ſituated a mile farther w
This village has nothing remarkable in
river Eden directs its courſe through
of it eaſtward, in its way towards Chid
and Penſhurſt. The church, which
the eaſt end of the village, is a ſmall
building, having a handſome ſpire a
end of it.

Hever was anciently part of the e
patrimony of Sir Stephen de Penche

The CASTLE,

whoſe ruins are ſtill remaining, a gre
which is very entire, and well worth t
of the curious, was built and embattle
time of Edw. III. by Thomas de Heve
deſcendant, William de Hever, dying
male iſſue, it paſſed to his two daughter
heireſſes, one of whom being married
ham and the other to Brocas, this eſta

Lambert del.

HEVER CASTLE Ke

Publish'd Novr 8: 1788 by J. Sprange, Tunbridge We

Wm. & J. Walker sc.

TLE Kent.

e, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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family
it was
to Si

* Ha

ve continued between them, till it was
ased by Geoffrey Bullen. This gentle-
grandson the famous Sir T. Bullen, Kt.
Garter, and father of the celebrated and
unate Queen Anna Bullen, constantly
l here, and lies buried in Hever church,
a large altar tomb, with his effigy in brass,
d in his robes and garter, and with a fair
ption. Queen Anne herself resided here
ime after King Henry began his court-
o her, and there are said to be some let-
ill extant which this passionate monarch
to her while she lived in this place. On
xecution of her brother the unfortunate
Rochford, who, with his sister, fell a
e to the cruel jealousy and wavering
ns of the tyrannical Harry, this castle was
ed to the King, and by him given to
of Cleves, who resided here some time
er repudiation. Upon her death it re-
again to the crown, and was given, by
the First, to Sir Edward Waldegrave *, in
family it remained till the year 1715,
it was conveyed by James Lord Walde-
to Sir William Humphreys, Knt. and

* Hartlib's History of Kent, p. 397.

Bart. who that year was Lord Mayor o
don. In this family it continued till th
1745, when Hever Caſtle, and the
of Hever Cobham and Hever Brocas w
veyed by ſale, to Timothy Waldo, o
ham, in the county of Surry, Eſq. n
Timothy Waldo, Knt. and he is the
poſſeſſor of them.

EDENBRIDGE.

Edenbridge is a ſmall town about tw
from Hever, and ſo called from being
on the river Eden which loſes itſelf
Medway at Penſhurſt. The church is
handſome building, once famous for a
of excellent workmanſhip which ſtood
The roodloft, or gallery, in which the
was placed, are ſtill remaining; there
ſome remains of good painted glaſs in t
dows; and a few fair monuments of the
family.

TUNBRIDGE.

This town is a ſmall territory by itſel
" The Lowy of the Diſtrict of Tun
which, according to the beſt accounts

antiquarians, was anciently part of the
e patrimony of the ſee of Canterbury,
me diſmembered therefrom through the
of Odo Biſhop of Bayeux, and uterine
to the Conqueror, who in the life-time
biſhop Stigand, and eſpecially in the
ancy that happened after his depoſition,
lly ſeized a great part of the eſtates and
's belonging to this ſee, which he
to have engroſſed for himſelf and his
or ever; but when Lanfranc, who was
ſpirit and reſolution, was advanced to
hbiſhoprick, he ſent over a complaint
he encroachments of Odo to the king in
dy: and William, well knowing the
us and avaricious diſpoſition of his bro-
vourably heard the complaint, and im-
y ordered it to be tried in the moſt ſo-
nner. Accordingly commiſſioners were
d, and a jury of the moſt reputable per-
the ſeveral counties *, where the Arc-
d any poſſeſſions, were ſummoned to
r Aylesford in Kent, to hear and decide

t two thirds were Kentiſh eſtates, the reſt
urry, London, Middleſex, Eſſex, Suffolk,
re, and Buckinghamſhire. Guthrie.

this important cauſe between two of the gr
ſubjects in the kingdom.

When the trial came on, Lanfranc, be
elegant man for the age in which he
pleaded his own cauſe, and obtained a co
victory over his antagoniſt who was obli
reſtore twenty-three manors to the archie
pal ſee; among which, this of Tunbridg
one: but as Odo had given this eſtate
kinſman Richard de Clare, this young
man liked the country ſo well, that he w
willing to reſign it to the Archbiſhop, and
fore, through the King's mediation, entere
an agreement with Lanfranc to exchan
caſtle and country of Brionne * in Nor
for this territory.

At this exchange of eſtates in order to
tain the exact extent of territory beyo
poſſibility of a diſpute, the caſtle of B
was meaſured about with a ſtring, agree
the ſimplicity of that age, and an equal q
of land, including the town of Tunbridg
m

* Brionne is a town of Normandy in France
gives title to a Count, and is ſituated on the ri
Lat. 49. 35. Lond. 18. 26. Buſching's Geo

ed with the ſame line, and given up to
l of Clare; whoſe ſucceſſors held this
of the See of Canterbury by knights ſer-
ill, at the inſtigation of Henry the Se-
his tenure was diſputed with that haughty
Thomas a Becket, and thus it continued
ears in ſuit, till at length, in the reign
ry the Third, a compoſition was agreed
n the archiepiſcopal See and the Earls
now become Earls of Gloceſter) who
ter held this eſtate of the See of Canter-
pon condition that they ſhould be chief
and high ſtewards at the inſtallment of
bishops, and grant them the wardſhip
children.

before-mentioned Richard de Clare
e caſtle, and fenced it with the river, a
itch, and ſtrong walls, which, though
e now by time and neglect reduced to
ruinous condition, and become the ha-
of bats and owls, yet plainly enough
hat they have been. He alſo built the
, which he dedicated to St. Peter and
l, and appropriated to the knights Hoſ-
s of St. John of Jeruſalem, agreeable to
the

to the reigning ſuperſtition * of that ag
which the bloody croiſades began.

This nobleman was one of the principal
ſons who came into England with the Con
ror, and, in conſequence of the brave aſſi
which he gave to William at the memo
battle of Haſtings, as well as in reſpect
near alliance in blood, (he being grandſ
Geoffrey, who was a natural ſon to Ri
the firſt Duke of Normandy) had grea
vancements in honour, and very large
ſeſſions both in England and Normand
ſtowed upon him: thoſe in England on
mounting to one hundred and ſeventy-ſix
ſhips, beſides thirteen burgeſſes in Ipſwi
which Clare, from whence his title w
rived, was one.

* It was in this age ſo much the faſhion to appr
churches and tythes to the Hoſpitallers and Tem
Jeruſalem that it was thought neceſſary by the
council to put the laity under ſome reſtraint:
this purpoſe a decree was iſſued forth in 1180
hibit theſe and all other religious ſocieties from
ing the churches and tenths from the laity with
conſent of the biſhop.---Seldon on Tythes, p.

1073, he was joined with William de
ren in the important poſt of Juſticiary of
and during the King's abſence, and was at
ime a principal inſtrument in ſuppreſſing
angerous rebellion of the Earls of Here-
and Norfolk, two Norman Lords, who
ed into a conſpiracy to deprive William
s royalty and obtain the government for
elves. Theſe potent noblemen had ſuch
ces at their command, that had they
allowed time to put their ſchemes into
tion, and to join their forces, they would
probability have torn the crown from the
ueror's brow; it was therefore happy for
am that he left his government in the
of ſubjects who were equally faithful, vi-
, and intrepid.

the death of the Conqueror, this Earl
d favoured the pretentions of Robert
ld out ſome time againſt William Rufus;
n William's appearing with his army be-
he Caſtle of Tunbridge, he preſently
his ſubmiſſions, and ſwore fealty to the
g monarch, to whom he ever after ad-
with the ſtricteſt fidelity. Rufus im-
ely after Earl Richard's ſubmiſſion pur-
ſued

ſued the arch-rebel Odo, to Pevenſe
having taken him priſoner, confined hi
ſhort ſpace at Tunbridge Caſtle; till
him neceſſary to the reduction of Roc
he ſent for him to his army, from whenc
made his eſcape into the town, which
ſoon after reduced, he was again take
then ſuffered to go quietly over into
according to the articles of capitulation.

Earl Richard followed Rufus into N
dy in the year 1093, and, being there
priſoner by Robert's forces, was kept i
finement till that dukedom was aſſigne
to William, on Robert's going into the
land; but on this event he obtained his
and, returning to England again, live
years a peaceable life, till at length turn
arms againſt the Welſh, in the begin
Stephen's reign, he was ſlain in his old
the battle of Abergavenny.

The caſtle of Tunbridge was poſſe
Gilbert, the ſon of the aforeſaid Earl R
in his father's life-time*, it probabl
conſigned over to him on account of R
c

* Dugdale's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 20

y in Normandy. This Gilbert in the
of William Rufus was confederate with
ay Earl of Northumberland, but relent-
hen he saw the king upon the point of
into an ambuscade of the enemy, and
d his life by revealing the danger-
his in the second year of Henry I. he
enly rebelled against the King, and tak-
t with the Earl of Shrewsbury fortified
ge, notwithstanding which it was soon
om him by the King's forces; but in
ation of his father's important services

fus, marching to the north with his army to
s Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, took
tle, after about two months siege; and from
pushed forward to Bamborough castle, where
info med the Earl himself was shut up; but,
march, he very narrowly escaped being cut off
his army. For Mowbray had taken his mea-
well, as to place a strong body of troops in
through which the king must pass, and where
d have made little or no resistance; but Gil-
Tunbridge, one of the principal conspirators,
been intrusted by Mowbray with the secret
ambuscade, touched by the remembrance of
favours, found means to apprize William of
ger, and thereby saved both the king and his

Guthrie, Vol. I. p. 207.

to the crown, and his own affinity to th
ly, Henry immediately reſtored this e
Gilbert *, and he dying in about ten y
terwards, left it to his ſon Richard,
Earl of Hertford †, who, amongſt other
of ſuperſtitious piety, about 1241, fou
priory near his caſtle at Tunbridge for th
canons of St. Auſtin, and dedicated it
Mary Magdalen.

In the year 1353, all the buildings
monaſtry were conſumed by fire, to
which diſaſter, the church of Leigh wa
priated to it, by which aſſiſtance it re
recovered its ancient bulk and ſplend
now there is hardly any veſtige remai
this priory, except the great hall, which
verted into a barn, by the preſent pr
Its revenue in ſpiritualities and temp
amounted, in the whole to 169l. 10s.

* This Gilbert gave 20s. per annum out
of Tunbridge Caſtle, to the Cluniac Monks
in Suſſex.

† This Earl of Hertford gave a free and
alms of twenty-five hogs yearly, out of his
Tunbridge, to the Præmonſtratenſian canon
ham.

and it was diſſolved by Cardinal Wol-
ut 1527, being included amongſt the
ies that were granted to that prelate, by
VIII. for the endowment of his two
at Ipſwich and Oxford.

ſaid, there was a ſubterraneous paſſage,
under the bed of the river, from this
o the caſtle, in order to ſupply the gar-
ith neceſſaries in times of diſtreſs; but
find no warrant for this report, except
uncertain voice of tradition.

Richard de Tunbridge was uncle to the
Richard, ſurnamed *Strongbow*, who, in
gn of Henry II. was a principal inſtru-
n the conqueſt of Ireland, which hap-
in the following manner.

mot, the tyrant of Leinſter, being driven
is throne, came into England to aſk the
ce of Henry to reinſtate him thereon;
aving obtained letters patent from the
whereby he gave his ſubjects liberty to
e Iriſh prince; Dermot immediately ap-
o Strongbow, who was a very eminent
at that time; and, having greatly im-
his eſtate by expenſive pleaſures, was

ready for any desperate undertaking wh
He therefore readily promised, upon co
of marrying the Irish king's daughter, an
declared heir to all his dominions, to e
his quarrel. Dermot, satisfied with thi
mise, left Richard to assemble his force
went himself, with some other needy a
turers, whom he had engaged in his s
into his own dominions, where, with thi
aid, he obtained such advantages over h
mies, as raised his expectations extremel
and made him very earnest in solicit
promised assistance of Richard to comp
ambitious designs, aiming at nothing l
the sole government of Ireland.

Richard, on his part, did not make a
necessary delays; but, previous to his l
England, endeavoured, for his own secur
obtain a more express licence from Hen
the general liberty before mentioned; in
however he was not very successful, a
cautious monarch only thought proper
hinder him. Strongbow finding he co
no good with the king, who was then i
mandy, hastened back to his estate, shipp
forces, and immediately entered upon

of Ireland, where he preſently took Wa- and Dublin, and behaved himſelf ſo va- that nothing in that kingdom durſt op- m, upon which he married the Iriſh daughter, and, Dermot dying ſoon after d took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of r, and was by the Iriſh ſurnamed *Ningal*, *the ſtranger's friend.*

Henry, hearing of theſe extraordinary s. grew jealous of his progreſs, and, to put a ſtop to it, iſſued out a pro- n for all his ſubjects to return home, ter which, upon pretence of diſobedi- e ſequeſtered all the eſtates of Earl Ri- England and Normandy, and prohibited ortation of proviſions and ſtores to Ire- All this was very inconſiſtent with the Strongbow, as it not only prevented completion of his projects, but even ed his ſafety, whereupon he immedi- ade ſubmiſſions to the king, and found o appeaſe his anger and cure his jealou- ffering to hold the cities of Dublin and nd, together with all his other acquiſi- vaſſalage to the crown of England.

This

This perfectly ſatisfied Henry, who upon reſtored all his eſtates to Earl R and went into the kingdom of Ireland ſon at the head of his army to receive mage of his new ſubjects: and, after app Richard Chief Juſtice of the kingdo ling ſome lands upon the Engliſh adve and other acts of government, returned umph to his old dominions.

Theſe are the exploits which laid th dation of the entire reduction of though a great many years interve whole rivers of blood were ſhed, be jewel was compleatly annexed to the diadem.

But to return from this excurſion. tle of Tunbridge paſſed from the be tioned Richard Earl of Hertford to h ſons, Gilbert * and Roger † in ſucce

* Gilbert gave the church of Tunbridge niac Monks of Lewes; and, probably by compence, appropriated Standowne chu Hoſpitallers.

Dugdale's Baronetage, Vo

† Roger gave a buck annually out of h Tunbridge, to the Monks of St. Auguſtin

oger to his ſon Richard, at whoſe death ved to Gilbert the firſt Earl of Glo- f this family, and one of the noble ons for liberty againſt King John.

is civil war the caſtle of Tunbridge was rom Gilbert, by Fowkes de Brent, a ry commander in the king's army, Earl himſelf was afterwards taken pri- the battle of Lincoln, by his father-in- Earl of Pembroke; but recovered his and had all his eſtates reſtored to him t the eſtabliſhment of peace between II. and Prince Lewis of France.

the death of this Gilbert, Henry ſeized ſhip of the young Earl, and, during his , committed the care of Tunbridge- o his favorite Hugh de Burgh. The hop of Canterbury upon this haſtened to and, alledging that Gilbert had died in age, demanded the cuſtody of Tun- bridge

was this Roger that begun the diſpute with iſhops, by refuſing to do homage in 1151 to Becket for the caſtle and territory of Tun-

Dugdale's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 210.

bridge as belonging to the archiepiſcop
but Henry, inſiſting upon his prerog
diſpoſe of Earls and Barons during their
rity, ſupported his miniſter. Upon t
Archbiſhop thundered out the anathem
the church againſt all that had entered
the eſtate, and all, the king alone exc
who ſhould converſe with them; then h
away to Rome, to ſeek that redreſs whi
denied him here. The pope, after pret
to hear the cauſe, gave judgment agai
king; and the exulting prelate was re
in triumph to take poſſeſſion of this ſub
fierce contention, when death ſtopped
the way: this event occaſioned the
continuing as the king had diſpoſed of
the minor, Earl Richard the fourth, ar
years of maturity; when this quarrel w
archbiſhops was adjuſted to the entire ſati
of all parties, after it had ſubſiſted ex
hundred years.

Henry the third granted this Earl Ri
licence to wall and embattle the town o
bridge in a manner the moſt uſeful both to
an enemy and to ſhield the defendants;
does not appear that this work was ever

ecution, and it is probable that it was
ed by the civil war which broke out
on after this licence was granted.

ard dying, July 14, 1262, Tunbridge
ed to Gilbert the Red, who immediately
to Henry III. at Guienne to obtain the
e of his father's inheritance; a piece of
hich the king, who was jealous of this
ord's defigns, reluctantly granted, after
g a confiderable prefent.

rt however, foon amply revenged him-
n the King: for immediately on his
England, in conformity to his father's
ctions, he joined Leiceſter in open re-
againſt Henry. In conſequence of
he King, a little before the battle of
having burned the city of Rocheſter,
s arms againſt this Caſtle, and took it
ze. Henry here found the Counteſs
ſter, and ſeveral other eminent perſons,
thought proper inſtantly to reſtore to
ty again; but ſtrongly garriſoned the
hich he kept till after his defeat at
hen himſelf, his ſon, and his brother,
n priſoners.

The Earl of Gloceſter had a principa
mand in the rebel army at this famous
when he took the King's brother, the
the Romans, with his own hand; bu
wards becoming ſuſpicious of the Earl
ceſter's intentions, this Earl having place
ſelf at the head of government, and app
deſigning to keep there, he became rec
to the King, procured the eſcape of the
and, having obtained from young Edw
moſt ſolemn aſſurance, of his intention i
to govern according to the laws, was a c
ſtrument in reſtoring his father to the th

Gilbert after this had ſome little quar
the King, but in the end became a faith
ject to Henry, and, having contracted
cereſt friendſhip for Prince Edward, n
parted from his loyalty; but was one of
to proclaim Edward I. on the death o
ther: and moſt nobly entertained him
whole retinue, for ſeveral days together
bridge Caſtle, on his return from the H
to take poſſeſſion of the throne of his an

This Earl, being divorced from his fi
became ambitious of marrying the king'

n of Acre, and, to induce his majeſty to
his requeſt, gave up his Caſtle of Tun-
and all his other very large poſſeſſions
e King's hands, whereupon he was mar-
the Princeſs, and Edward reſtored back
eſtates, and ſettled upon her and the iſſue
body for ever.

ert lived with this Princeſs about ſix
and dying in 1295, left her a widow
ne ſon and three daughters. The Prin-
owever, did not remain long in a ſtate
owhood, but falling deſperately in love
plain country ſquire, called Ralph de
ermer, or Mortimer, ſhe clandeſtinely
d herſelf to him, and ſoon after ſent him
unbridge to the King, to receive knight-
But Edward diſcovering the marriage
hly incenſed, and not only ſent Mon-
r into cloſe confinement at Briſtol, but
on all the Princeſs's eſtates, and declared
e would never pardon this meanneſs in
ughter. However, through the media-
the Biſhop of Durham, the King was
t to ſee and to forgive the Princeſs; and,
th, not only to permit her huſband to live
er, but in a ſhort time to approve of

the match, and even to love him as h
ſon *.

This Princeſs died in 1307, and her
the earl of Gloceſter, was ſlain in the 24
of his age at the battle of Bannockſb
Scotland, by which accident this caſtle de
to one of the daughters †; and thus by m
paſſed to Audley, (in her right) Earl of G
ter; and, he leaving no ſons, went w
daughter to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, who
conſiderable part in all the wars of tha
Prince Edward III. and dying in 13
buried at Tunbridge. This eſtate co
with his deſcendants, who became D
Buck

* Ralph de Monthermer was ſoon after th
ciliation ſummoned to parliament by the titl
of Gloceſter and Hartford, which titles he bo
ſon-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age; af
he was ſummoned to the ſucceeding parliamen
Monthermer only. He had two ſons by the
one of which left a daughter who was marrie
Montague Earl of Saliſbury, from whom the
of Montague, the Duke of Mancheſter, and
of Sandwich, Halifax, &c. derive their orig

† Margaret the ſecond daughter, who was
ried to Pierce Gaveſton,

gham, till the reign of Henry VIII. but
by the ſacrifice of Duke Edward to the
us and inſatiable ambitions of Cardinal
y in 1521, it came to the crown *; from
time it has gradually mouldered away to
ent ruinous condition, in which it can
rve as a ſubject of reflection to thoſe
platiſts who are diſpoſed to moralize
ne frailty and mutability of earthly

mes a little nearer approaching to our
is town has been uſefully endowed with
good Free-ſchool, built and given by Sir
Judd, who was Lord Mayor of London
. Sir Andrew appointed the Company
ners for the time being the ſtanding
s of this noble charity, a duty which in
ince they have ſo generouſly diſcharged,
as

en Elizabeth gave this Caſtle to her kinſman
ary, Lord Hunſdon, and his ſon George ſet-
marriage with his daughter upon Thomas
keley, who alienated it to Sir John Kennedy,
it came into private hands; but it does not
er to have been inhabited ſince the fall of the
Buckingham as in the text. The preſent pro-
John Hooker, Eſq. of Tunbridge.

as not only to juſtify his choice, but al
courage all judicious men to imitate his e
in every work of public perpetual chari

This town was once ſo conſiderable a
burgeſſes to parliament; at preſent it gi
of Viſcount to the Earl of Rochford; a
a good market on Fridays, for corn an
alſo a market of later eſtabliſhment, on
Tueſday in every month for all kind o
and three fairs in a year. The preſen
is an handſome modern ſtructure, and t
ſaid to be ſome good monuments in
ticularly of the Stafford family.

Since the year 1740, the river Med
been made navigable from Maidſtone
bridge, which has ſo much increaſed i
that it is now in a moſt flouriſhing c
there being ſeveral very ſubſtantial t
there: and a great many good houſes h
been erected in it by gentlemen who h
upon this town as their place of reſid

In the year 1775, the ancient ſton
over the river Medway, in Tunbrid
being in a decayed and dangerous ſtate

n, and a temporary one of wood erected it, whilſt a new ſtone one was built, on ndation of the old one, after a deſign of lne's, and erected by Pindar, of Black- The firſt ſtone was laid in Auguſt, nd it was finiſhed about Eaſter follow- he coſt was at the expence of the coun- eſtimated at about 1100 l.

SEVENOAK.

noak, vulgarly called Se'noak, is a good town about ſix miles farther on the road, and in the whole near thirteen om Tunbridge-Wells. This place is d to derive its name from ſeven oaks of aordinary height that grew in or near n when it was firſt built.

noak is governed by two wardens and ſtants. There are ſeveral good houſes and a great number of gentlemen's he country round it; but it is chiefly ble for the grateful charity of Sir Wil- enoak, Lord Mayor of London in the 1419, who was a Foundling in this om whence he took his name.

Sir

Sir William was brought up, and
ticed at the expence of Mr. William Ru
a charitable inhabitant of this town; and
membrance of his preſervation, he built
dowed thirteen alm s-houſes for the main
of aged perſons, and a ſchool for the ed
of poor children; which proper inſtanc
nerous gratitude deſerves to be handed
poſterity.

Mr. John Potkyns, in the reign
Henry VIII. was a great benefactor
ſchool; and its revenue was farther aug
and all its litigated poſſeſſions quietly eſt
by Queen Elizabeth, from whence it
Queen Elizabeth's Free-ſchool. The b
as it now ſtands, was erected on the old
tion in the year 1727.

This town, though it has for a long
years been in its preſent good conditi
ſurrounded by nobility and gentry wh
many capital houſes in the neighbour
famous in the national hiſtory only on
of a battle that was fought here in the
Henry VI. between a part of the King
and Jack Cade.

Cade having been inſtructed to aſſume
me of Mortimer, in order to feel how the
's pulſe beat towards that family, repaired
ent, and drew together a prodigious num-
male-contents, with which he encamped
ack-heath; but being met there by the
n perſon, at the head of fifteen thouſand
s, he thought proper to draw back into
od near Sevenoak. Henry unhappily
ing from this retreat, that the rebels were
ed, ſent a detachment of his army after
eader, under the command of Sir Hum-
Stafford, which detachment, unwarily
into an ambuſcade near this town, was
y cut to pieces—Sir Humphrey and his
, being ſlain on the field of battle.

n this ſucceſs Cade immediately marched
London, the King was hurried away to
orth Caſtle, and the City, in her firſt
nation, opened her gates to the inſur-
but the citizens, in a few days repenting
falſe ſtep, took the firſt opportunity to
em out again, which occaſioned a long
etwixt them and Cade, that terminated
t only in a ceſſation of arms; and at
by a device of the Archbiſhop of Can-

terbury's, in the total diſperſion of the r
and the death of their leader, who was
after ſlain by Iden, at that time Sheriff
county.

PRESENT STATE of SEVENOA

The pariſh of Sevenoak is divided into
diſtricts:——the Town-borough; River
and the Weald.

The town is pleaſantly ſituated on that
ridge of hills which run acroſs the country
divide the upland from the Weald, or ſou
diſtrict of it.

It is a populous well-built town, h
(among other gentlemen's houſes in it) a
ſouthern extremity a handſome ſeat, whic
been for many years the reſidence of the f
of Lambard; and is now in the poſſeſſi
Multon Lambard, Eſq. a deſcendant of t
mous perambulator. In the middle of the
Street, is the houſe of Mr. Francis Auſtin
reſides in it; and about the centre of the
is the large antient Market-place, in whic
market is held weekly on a Saturday, and
the buſineſs of the Aſſizes when held at S

as they were ſeveral times in the reign of
n Elizabeth, in the year before the death
ing Charles I. and once ſince) has been
y tranſacted. The town here divides into
treets: at the end of that to the north-eaſt
arge houſe, lately the ſeat of Sir Harry
er, the hall and ſaloon of which are large
legant, particularly the latter, which is
richly furniſhed. Beyond this is a hand-
plain, call'd Sevenoak-Vine, appropriated
icketings, and ſuch-like diverſions, for the
emen of the county; and at a ſmall diſtance
er is the ſeat of the late Sir Multon Lam-
now the reſidence of his widow, Lady
bard; beyond which is a common, called
ows-Common, from the public execution
iminals there, when the Aſſizes were held
ove; and a little further are the remains
e ſuppreſſed Hoſpital of St. John; a ſmall
nce from the eaſt of which are the curious

SILK MILLS,

nging to, and carried on by Mr. Peter
aille. The other ſtreet towards the north-
, leads to

RIVERHEAD,

amlet ſituated about a mile from the Town
Sevenoak, in which there was an antient

manſion called Brookſ-Place, ſuppoſed to
been built by one of the family of Colep
out of the materials taken from the neig
ing hoſpital of St. John. It afterwards
into the poſſeſſion of the family of Amhe
and the preſent Lord Amherſt, formerly r
here till he built his ſeat at Montreal, wh
was pulled down.

MONTREAL,

An elegant manſion, built of fine
pleaſantly ſituate about a mile from Rive
near the road leading from thence to W
ham, and into part of Surry, belonging to
Amherſt; who erected this houſe ſoon af
return from America, for his entire reſi
naming it Montreal, in remembrance
great ſucceſs in taking that city in Canad

The victorious atchievements of the
Forces in North America, during Sir J
Amherſt's continuance there, cannot be
ſummed up than by giving two of the in
tions on an obeliſk in the grounds of his
Montreal,

LO

OUISBOURGH
d, and ſiix French Battalions priſon-
of War, 26th of July, 1758.
RT DU QUESNE
poſſeſſion of, 24th of Nov. 1758.
NIAGARA
endered, 25th of July, 1759.
TICONDEROGA
ſſeſſion of, the 26th of July, 1759.
ROWN-POINT
eſſion of, the 24th of Auguſt, 1759.
QUEBEC
d, the 18th of September, 1759.

On the other,

FORT LEVI
red, the 25th of Auguſt, 1760.
LE AU NOIX
d, the 28th of Auguſt, 1760.
MONTREAL
, and with it all CANADA; and
Battalions laid down their Arms,
8th of September, 1760.
HN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
n, the 18th of Sept. 1762.

CHEVENING.

Situate about four miles from Sev
longing to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
is an elegant ſeat; a full view of whi
ſeen on the right as you deſcend
Court-Hill, in coming from Lond
likewiſe commands a fine view of
and ſeveral other neighbouring ſeat

This ſeat very early belonged to a
the ſame name; and from them, in
of K. Henry VI. paſſed the Iſeleys;
them in the thirty-fifth of King Hen
John Lennard, Eſq. who was ſher
the 12th of Queen Elizabeth*. Abo
of James I. it was rebuilt by Richa
Lord Dacre, on a plan of Inigo Jo
deſcendants the Lady Barbara, and
daughters and co-heirs of Thom
Earl of Suſſex, ſold it in 1717, to
ral James Stanhope, grandſon to
Earl of Cheſterfield, who follow
life, roſe by degrees to the higheſt
In 1708, being declared Comma

* See Haſted's Hiſtory of K

itiſh Forces in Spain: he reduced the
t. Philip, and the celebrated Port of
n the iſland of Minorca; in 1710,
victory of Almenara was owing to his
and valour. On the acceſſion of
he was ſworn of the Privy Coun-
in April 1717, conſtituted Firſt Com-
of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of
quer; and on July following, was
to the dignity of Lord Viſcount
of Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca.
on Feb. 5, 1721; and Philip, the
is the preſent Earl Stanhope, who
Chevening, and has lately made
improvements to the houſe and gar-
this pariſh church are fine tombs of
rd family.

RADBOURN,

nt ſeat, ſituated about a mile north
town of Sevenoak, belonging to
Bettenſon, Bart. This eſtate had
he ſame owners as Knowle, till it
way in the reign of K. Edward III.
e Pevenley, who very probably firſt
manſion. In the reign of Hen. VI

it

it ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of a fa
Aſhes, who rebuilt a great part of
fabric, as appears by their arms in
the windows. After this eſtate had
ſome generations in this family, it be
of the poſſeſſions of the family of Iſle
it remained till Sir Henry Iſley ex
with King Henry VIII. It is ſuppo
remained with the Crown till the r
Elizabeth, when it became the prop
Ralph Boſville, Knt. one of which
terwards rebuilt the manſion houſe
bourn about the year 1750, as it no
and dying in 1761, unmarried,
this eſtate to his kinſman Richard
and heir of Sir Edward Bettenſon,
ſucceeded his father in the title of
1762; and in 1765, ſerved the offi
Sheriff of this county. He is the
ſeſſor of this manor and ſeat, which
the park, has been greatly improv
within theſe few years.

KEPINGTON

A ſeat belonging to Sir Char
Bart. ſituate about a mile from Sev

g eminence, commanding ſeveral fine
ſts, and having a full view of Sevenoak

eſtate formerly belonged to a younger
of the family of Cobham; it next went
iage in the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir
Borough, Knt. It paſſed through ſe-
ther hands till the reign of K. Charles I.
t was conveyed to Mr. Thomas Farnaby,
he moſt eminent Schoolmaſters of that
He was an excellent ſcholar, ſo famous
teaching, that more eminent men, in
and ſtate, iſſued thence than from any
chool taught by one man in England.—
oved from London, where he had up-
f three hundred noblemen and others
his care, to Sevenoak in 1636, taught
reat eſteem, grew rich, and purchaſed
here, and at other places. He died in
hen his eldeſt ſon, Francis Farnaby Eſq.
ed to this eſtate; at whoſe death his
on Charles Farnaby ſucceeded his father
ngton; who, in the ſecond year of King
I. was knighted; in the ſixth of that
was ſheriff of this county; and in July
dvanced to the dignity of a Baronet.—

He left one ſon, Thomas, his ſucceſſor in and eſtate; and two daughters—Sarah, married Sir Sidney, Stafford Smythe, K Lord Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Co Exchequer; and Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Farnaby, Bart. his only died in 1760, leaving iſſue, three ſons and daughter; Sir Charles Farnaby, the eldeſt is the preſent Baronet, who was firſt cho member for this county, and afterwards a m ber for Hythe. He has within theſe few rebuilt this ſeat, and now reſides at it.

WILDERNESS,

A ſeat belonging to John Pratt, Eſq. merly called *Stidulfe's-Place*, about three from Sevenoak, in the road leading to W ham and Maidſtone, ſituate in Seal pari which Robert de Stidulfe is mentioned i tient deeds, without date, to have held much other land in Seal. From this fam was conveyed about the 11th of Henry V William Quintin; it next paſſed to Ri Theobald, Secondary of Queen Elizabeth' membrancer in the Exchequer; it was

ſold in the reign of King Charles II. to
arles Bickerſtaffe, who changed the name
Wilderneſs. At his death it was ſold to
Pratt, Eſq. Serjeant at Law; who, on
ber 14, 1714, was appointed one of the
s of the Court of King's-Bench, and
d; after that one of the Lords Commiſ-
for the Cuſtody of the Great Seal, and
8, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of
Bench. His grandſon, John Pratt, Eſq.
reſent poſſeſſor, who reſides here, and
ham Abbey, alternately, and has lately
d into a park, the grounds belonging

G R O V E,

beautiful and pictureſque ſeat of Mrs.
e, (relict of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq.
y to the Treaſury, and ſiſter to Lord
) is cloſe to Wilderneſs Park.

O T F O R D,

age near Sevenoak, which though wide
tended deſcription, being of great an-
we ſhall give a ſhort account of it.

The Archbiſhops of Canterbury had
the earlieſt account, a houſe or palace here
which they reſided from time to time,
pears from their frequent mandates, dated
their Manor Houſe, at Otford. Archbi
Wincheſter died here, in the ſixth year of
Edward II. 1313.

Archbiſhop Dean, in the reign of
Henry VIII. rebuilt great part of this h
and Archbiſhop Wareham, his immedia
ceſſor, thinking the houſe too mean for h
ſidence, rebuilt the whole of it, excepti
hall and chapel, at the expence of 33,0
large ſum at that time.

There are but ſmall remains left of thi
ly palace, for ſuch it muſt have been.
ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from, and faci
ſouth part of Otford village. There is
and two towers, part of the outer court
ing entire. Of the palace itſelf, nothing
but a vaſt heap of rubbiſh and foundation
cover an acre of ground. The ſpring
which ſupplied the palace is call'd St. T
Well, from the tradition that Archbiſho
ket finding the houſe wanting a ſit ſp

t, ſtruck his ſtaff into the dry ground,
t water immediately appeared where
l is.

ent hiſtory makes mention of two fa-
ttles fought at Oxford, one of which
ed among the Saxons themſelves, con-
for glory and ſupreme ſovereignty, the
etween the Danes and Saxons, for their
ives and liberties.

firſt of which was fought in 773, be-
Offa, King of Mercia, and Adrie, King
nt; when Offa gained the victory, yet
thout great ſlaughter on both ſides. The
attle was fought in 1316, between King
nd, furnamed *Ironſides*, and Canute, the
King.

fields here are full of the remains of
ſlain in battles; bones are continually
ered in them, particularly when the New
ike-road which leads from Eynsford thro'
to Sevenoak, was widened in 1767,
ſkeletons were found in the chalk-cliffs
ch ſide of it.

Mr.

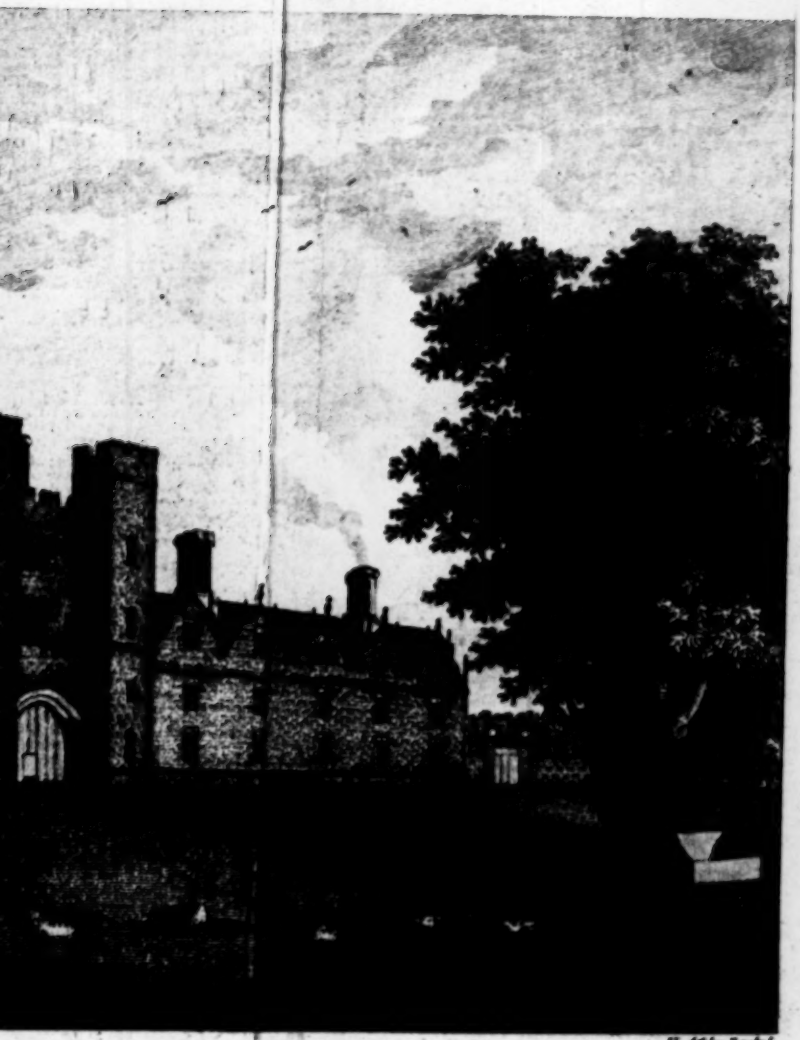
Mr. Polhill has a field in this par
Dane-field, which moſt probably wa
on which the laſt mentioned battle
Danes was fought.

K N O W L E

Knowle ſtands at a ſmall diſtance f
venoak; a pleaſant road leads to it th
park, from Sevenoak Common, a mi
that Town, on the road leading to Tu
and has been a remarkable ſeat almoſt f
days of William the Conqueror. A
through many illuſtrious families, it d
by marriage to Sir William Fiennes, b
ſon it was ſold to Bouchier, Archb
Canterbury. This prelate annexed i
Archiepiſcopal See, and rebuilt the h
magnificent manner; and his ſucceſſ
wards much improved and augmented
manſion, which continued with the
29th year of K. Henry VIII. when C
obſerving that its grandeur excited the
and envy of the nobility, exchanged it
Crown, as he did alſo the ſumptuous p
Otford, built by Archbiſhop Wareham.

Knowle, the Seat of His Grace the

Publish'd by J Sprange, Tunbridge Wells, Nov.r 19th 1784.



H. Ashby Sculp.

the Duke of Dorset.

Nov.r 19.th 1784.

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* See

predeceſſor, at the conſiderable ex-
efore mentioned.

le continued with the Crown till the
of Edward VI. when he granted it
ncle the Duke of Somerſet, on whoſe
it again reverted to the King, and by
given to Somerſet's enemy the ambi-
ke of Northumberland, on whoſe ex-
it returned once more to the crown,
by Queen Mary granted to Cardinal
his life, and one year afterwards.—
is grant was expired, Queen Elizabeth
o her favorite Dudley, Earl of Leiceſ-
in the ſame year reſigned it back again
Majeſty's hands; whereupon ſhe firſt
to John Lennard, of Chevening, Eſq.
nſferred it to his eldeſt ſon, Sampſon
, Eſq. who reſided here till about the
of the reign of King James I. when
expired; and then this ſeat became
Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurſt,
Earl of Dorſet, and then Lord Trea-
the Queen; to whom the reverſion
ſimple of theſe premiſes had been
by Queen Elizabeth, in the 8th year
of

* See Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent.

of her reign, ſoon after the Earl of Le
ſurrender of his Grant to her, as befo
tioned. This nobleman beautified
building, made ſome expenſive additio
and left it in good order to his ſucceſſo

His grandſon Richard, Earl of Dorſe
the year 1612, purchaſed the manor o
oak, with its appertenancies, of Hen
Lord Hunſdon.

After which this Earl became ſo exc
his bounties, that he was neceſſiated t
manor of Sevenoak: the manor, ſeat,
of Knowle, &c. to Mr. Henry Smith
and alderman of London; reſerving
to himſelf and his heirs, a leaſe of th
annual reſerved rent. The ſaid Henr
Eſq. being poſſeſſed of conſiderable e
in 1620, conveyed ſeveral of them
which were thoſe of Sevenoak, &c.) t
Earl of Eſſex; Richard, Earl of Do
others; in whom he likewiſe veſted
perſonal property in truſt, to pay h
towards his living, and the reſidue to
ritable uſes as he ſhould appoint by wi

er his death, in the year 1641, the Earl
ex, and other the then ſurviving truſtees,
ed inrolled in Chancery, allotted the rent
owle manor, houſe and park, (then let
Earl of Dorſet at 100l. per annum.) to be
diſtributed to five ſeveral pariſhes in Surry;
e rents of other manors and lands then let
Earl, diſtributed in ſeveral other pariſhes.

e which theſe premiſes have continued
he deſcendants of the Earl of Dorſet, to
ace John Sackville, Duke of Dorſet, the
t poſſeſſor of them.

e preſent Duke of Dorſet has much im-
, and made a noble ſeat of this venerable
n, which his Grace has choſen for the
al place of his reſidence in the country.

s fine old manſion ſtands in the midſt of
enſive park, beautified with a great num-
very large beech-trees, and covered with
a turf as any in the world. The park is
ocked with deer, and all ſorts of game,
re is a little gothic hermitage in it, at a
ſtance from the houſe, which is a great
y in itſelf, beſides a variety of uncom-
is, &c. that are kept there.

A LIST OF THE PICTURE AT KNOWL

BROWN GALLERY.

A MISER, by *Quintin Matſys.*
George Villars, Duke of Buckin
by *Cornelius Janſſan.*
Sir George Villars, his Father, by
Archbiſhop Bancroft.
General Davies, by *William Dobſon.*
Two Ladies Heads.
Two Children of the Cranfield Fami
Sir Henry Neville, and Lady Mary.
Silenus, by *Peter Paul Rubens.*

Daughters of Richard Sackville, Earl
ſet.
Chief Baron Lant.
y, Earl of Hunſdon, the Father & Son.
Kenelm Digby, (a Copy) by *Goudt.*
beth Vace Amen.
Head of Edward, Earl of Dorſet.
Woman's Head.
el Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, and
ghter.
Earl of Worceſter.
paniſh Piece.

HORN GALLERY.

in Luther, and Melanchton and Eraſmus
omeranus Rodolphs, by *Holbeins.*
rious Heads, in the Time of Henry VIII
en Mary.
en Elizabeth.
g Henry VIII.
Queen Ann Bullen.
g James I.
ward VI.

PANGLED BED ROOM.

Walter Raleigh, and Lady.

DRESSING-ROOM *to Ditto.*

* The Story of the Maccabees, by *Va*
Medea and Jaſſon, by *Titian.*
Mrs. Sackville, by Sir *Peter Lely.*
Counteſs of Shrewſbury.
Ducheſs of York.

DRESSING-ROOM *to the Spangled-R*

* A Sleeping Venus with Cupid, by *Cor*
* Mrs. Stewart, afterwards Ducheſs of
mond, by *Lely.*
* Mr. Warnoton, a Chineſe, by Sir *J*
Reynolds.
* A Dutch Converſation Piece, by *He*
* A Madona, with a Bambino, by *C. D*
* Emperor Charles V. by *Covio.*
The Angel releaſing St. Peter, by *Treu*
* Francis Hals, the Painter, by *Hem*
* Abraham entertaining the Angels,
Guercino.
* Francis I. and his Queen.
* Two Landſcapes.
One ditto, by *Salvator Roſa.*

Vand

ke, and the Earl of Gowran, his
n-law, by *Vandyke*.

BILLIARD ROOM.

ad of Oliver Cromwell, by *R. Walker*.
ritus and Heraclitus, by *Mignard*.
n and Calisto, by *Titian*.
Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his

Head of Edward, Earl of Dorset, by

Salutation, by *Rembrandt*.
Palatine of the Rhine, his Wife,
Daughters, by *Lucas de Heem*.
and Queen of Spain, by Sir *A. More*.
d'Epernon.
ian Ambassador, by *Cornelius Janssan*.
al of Mr. Brett, by *Ditto*.
ad of Ann, Daughter of Geo. Clifford,
Cumberland; and the Wife of Richard
Dorset.
ess of Middlesex.
f Middlesex.
Monmouth.
lph Bosville.
d Chancellor Somers, by Sir *Godfrey*

Sir

Sir John Suckling.
Prince Henry.
King James I. by *Daniel Mytens.*
James, Marquis of Hamilton, by *Vand*
Lionel, Lord Buckhurſt; and Lady Sackville, his Siſter, by Sir *Godfrey Knel*
The Arts and Sciences, by *Georgio Va*
Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorſet.

VENETIAN ROOM.

The God of Silence, (a Copy from *Schi* by *Cartewright.*
Lady Hume.
Holy Family.

DINING-ROOM *to Ditto.*

Lionel, Duke of Dorſet.
Lord Middleſex.
Inſide of a Church, at *Antwerp.*
Titian's Wife going to poiſon his Mi by *Titian.*
* A Painter's Gallery, by *J. B. Fre*
A Farm Yard, by *Hondekoeter.*
* A Landſcape, by *Salvator Roſa.*
* A Banditti, by *Ditto.*

Scene in the Coal Mines.

A Woman at Cards.

A Battle, by *Bourguignon.*

Sir Thomas More, by *Holbein.*

Lord Shaftſbury, by *Riley.*

A Landſcape, by *Berchem.*

Maſquerade, by *Paolo Veroneſe.*

Madam Dalwick, Siſter to the Ducheſs

ſet.

A Candle-light Piece, by *Schalcken.*

Woman with a Scull, by *Elſheimer.*

BALL ROOM.

whole length of Mrs. Abingdon, by Sir

Reynolds.

n Frederick Sackville, Duke of Dorſet,

o.

el, Duke of Dorſet, by Sir *G. Kneller.*

eſs of Dorſet, by *Hudſon.*

les, Earl of Dorſet, by Sir *G. Kneller.*

ead of Richard, Earl of ditto.

nother Richard and his Wife, by *Mytens*

Counteſs of Middleſex.

of ditto.

mas, Earl of Dorſet.

Edward

Edward, Earl of Dorſet, by *Vandyk*

* His Counteſs, by *Mytens*.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter.

* A Proſpect of Dover Caſtle; w

Proceſſion of Lionel, Duke of Dorſe

Warden, in his Return to the Caſtle.

THE CHAPEL.

Ecce Homo.

The Scourging.

Our bleſſed Saviour, walking on the

LOWER CHAPEL.

The Apoſtles compoſing the Creed; the School of *Raphael*.

Two Madonas.

DRAWING ROOM.

* St. Paul's Head, by *Rembrandt*.

* Perſian Sybil, by *Dominichino*.

* Count Ugolino, and his Four S

Sir *Joſhua Reynolds*.

* Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Vandyke*.

* Ortelius, by *Holbein*.

Dutch Figures, by *Teniers.*
Four Seaſons, by *Filippo Laura.*
ntefs of Dorſet, by *Vanâyke.*
hefs of Cleveland, by *Lely.*
ge of St. Catharine Judith, with Holo-
by *Benvenuto Garofalo.*
eodore de Maherne.
of the Wife of Hercules, by the Cen-
s, by *Annib. Caracci.*
, by *N. Pouſſin.*
miſh Piece, by *Segers.*
y Piece, by *Woovermans.*
Head of Raphael.
John and a Lamb. by *Correggio.*
Madona, by *Andrea del Sarto.*
Landſcape, by *Berchem.*
Pieta, by *Annib. Caracci.*
Holy Family, by *Pietro Perugino.*

ARTOON GALLERY.

Cartoons, (Copies) by *Mytens.*
ales, Earl of Dorſet.
untefs, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller.*
retia, by *Guido Rheni.*
mas Howard, Earl of Surry.

James, Lord Northampton.

* Thomas, Earl of Dorſet, by *C. Jan*

KING's BED-CHAMBE

Counteſs of Dorſet, (a Copy) by *Goug*
Mr. Crew.

DINING PARLOR.

* The taking of Moſes out of the Bull
by *Luca Jordano.*

* Mr. Garrick, by Sir *Joſhua Reyn*

* A Collection of Poets, *name on eac*

A ſmall Picture of K. Richard II.

Ditto of Thomas, Earl of Dorſet

* Dr. Johnſon, by Sir *Joſhua Reyno*

* Dr. Goldſmith, by *Ditto.*

* Mr. Gay.

Sir Iſaac Newton.

* Correlli.

OVER THE CHIMNEY.

King James, and Prince Henry.

COLLON

COLLONADE.

wo Lava Tables, and a Collection of fine
ith Name on them.

GUARD ROOM.

n XV.
ſſers.
Nativity, by *Old Palma.*
e Ruins of the Amphitheatre at Rome,
ic.
Betterton.
gdalen, by *Albani.*
r Maon.
ew of the Eaſt-ſide of Knowle.
of Sevenoak Town.
Landſcapes.
ll Picture of Betterton.
y of the Sackville Family.
Nativity, by *Baſſan.*
ering a Carrier's Waggon, by *Van-*

Earl of Carliſle.
Candle-light Pieces, *oppoſite each other.*
View of Knowle, by *P. Sandby.*

Lady Elizabeth Germaine.

Mrs. Margarat Woffington.

Two Fan-mounts :—one is the Rape Sabine Women ; the other, the Aur *Guido.*

BLUE ROOM.

* A Guardian Angel leading a C Heaven, by *P. Cortona.*

* A fine Mare and Groom, by *Stub*

* Beggar Boys, by Sir *Joſhua Reyn*

* Coſmo, Duke of Tuſcany, by *Tin*

Two Landſcapes, by *Claude Lorrain*

* Three Cupids, by *Parmigiano.*

Rocks, by *Salvator Roſa.*

* A Picture of Raphael.

The Bleſſed Virgin teaching our Saviour to read, by *Baroccio.*

* A Head, by *Guido.*

* A little Boy carrying a Lamb, by

* A Head of a Poeteſs, by *Domin*

* A fine Madona, by *Raphael.*

* The Angel delivering St. Peter Priſon, by *Teniers.*

* A Dutch Wedding, by *Ditto.*

* A Sea View, by *Vandervelde.*

* A Magdalen, with a Croſs, by

A fine Head by *Carlo Maratti.*

A Queen, by *Rembrandt.*

The Fligh into Ægypt:—the Landſcape by *Paul Brill*, the Figures by *Rothenhaimer.*

BOOK ROOM.

Perſian Sybil, by *Guercino.*

he Goddeſs Ægeria, to whom Numa Pom- offered Sacrifice.

Thoſe marked thus, are the moſt capital*

There

There are many other ſeats in this neighb
hood which do not come within the limited
tent of this little performance to be deſcri
particularly the moat at Ightham, an ant
ſeat of the Selby family. Ightham-court,
ſeat of the James's family. St. Clare, the
of William Evelyn, Eſq. &c.

We muſt now again lead our traveller o
Tunbridge Town, where on his entry, at
end, he will perceive ſeveral good houſes,
of which, a modern built handſome brick ho
belonging to Geo. Children, Eſq. is on the
hand, oppoſite the Free-ſchool. A little far
down on the right hand, is another good b
ing, belonging to, and the reſidence of Tho
Hooker, Eſq. proprietor of the caſtle, and
is one of the principal proprietors of the Pow
Mills, erected in this neighbourhood; alſo
ſole proprietor of ſome Crock Kilns lately
there by him, which prove very eſſential to
neighbourhood, towards ſupplying them
that article.

At about the middle of Tunbridge T
branches the Turnpike-road leading to M

, Canterbury and Dover; and at about
niles diſtance is a ſmall village, called

HADLOW,

ing nothing worthy of deſcription; to the
f which, and at about a mile diſtance,
an antient ſeat called

OXEN-HEATH,

ging to William Geary, Eſq. ſecond ſon
miral Geary, (now the only ſurviving ſon)
om the Kentiſh eſtate was left in his
y, by his mother's half brother Leonard
olomew, Eſq. This gentleman, by clear-
e grounds about the houſe, has laid it
to a fine proſpect, which added to the im-
ments he has made to the houſe, pleaſure
ds, &c. render it altogether a pleaſing
on.

out two miles from Hadlow, keeping the
urnpike-road, on the left hand, a ſtranger
eably ſurprized with a view of

YOKES-PLACE,

ging to, and the reſidence of William
Maſter, Eſq. This ſeat, in the 35th of
Henry

Henry VIII. was ſold to Sir Edmund W
ham, of Scadberry, whoſe great grandſ
Thomas Walſingham, married the wid
Nathaniel Maſter, ſecond brother of Sir E
Maſter, of Eaſt Langdon, in Eaſt Ken
ſold Yokes-Place to James Maſter, the
the Lady Walſingham by her former hu
In 1658 the old houſe was taken down, a
preſent manſion erected, about a furlong
from the former, in a better ſituation.
Maſter left two ſons, who ſucceeded him
eſtate in Yokes-Place: His eldeſt ſon d
1728, and Richard in 1767, leaving Wi
Daniel (ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter) his heir;
with his own, the name and arms of M
The grounds have lately been much imp
and the gardens laid out in the preſent ta

About a mile beyond Yokes-Place,
road towards Mereworth, to the right,
little village of

EAST-PECKHAM.

Here was a Preceptory belonging
Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, val
63l. 6s. 8d. It is not certain by who

unded; Philipot ſays, it was by John
per, in the time of Edward II. who ap-
ated it to the Templars, at whoſe ſup-
n in 1327, it fell with their other eſtates
Hoſpitallers; but Speed and Weaver af-
hat it was given by that John Colepeper,
as one of the Juſtices of the Common
in the reign of Henry IV. which ſeems
re probable, becauſe it is not mentioned
account of the Templars and Hoſpitallers
in the Monaſticon, Tom. II.

ert de Thorneham gave his eſtate in this
to the Præmonſtratenſian Canons of
y, to found an abbey at Beaulieu, which
on after incorporated with Begeham.

ROYDON-HALL.

antient ſeat, ſituate in Eaſt-Peckham,
mentioned, now belonging to Sir William
en, a family of great note and property
neighbourhood, who derived their name
ie Saxons.

MEREWORTH.

Mereworth is a moſt delightful and
ſeat, lately deſcended, with the Title of
le Deſpenſer, from the Earl of Weſtm
to Sir Francis Daſhwood.

This place is about twelve miles from
Wells, and two from Eaſt-Peckham. It
ently gave name to an eminent family who
the manor near two hundred years, when
ſcended to the Malmains, Bohuns and Ba
who built here a large and ſtrong houſe
ſembling a caſtle, which paſſed through the
of Arundel to the Lords Abergavenny,
from them to the le Deſpenſers, whoſe heir
the Lady Mary Fane, created Baroneſs le
penſer by James I. and her ſon was cr
Earl of Weſtmorland by the ſame monarch

This grand and magnificent houſe
within theſe few years, erected by the
Earl of Weſtmoreland, where the old C
ſtood; and is built in an elegant ſtyle of ar
tecture, after a deſign of Colin Campbell's
imita

MEREWORTH-PLACE,

The Seat and Residence of the late Earl

Publish'd 1st Oct. 1787, by J. Sprange, Tunbridge-Wells.

H. Ashby, fculp.

LACE, KENT.

late Earl of Westmoreland.

ge, Tunbridge-Wells.

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dio's in I

The ſite of
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Weſtmorla
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his fine ſtr
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delight

ation of an admired edifice of the famous
dio's in Italy.

The ſite of this noble houſe, (as Palladio ſays
e original) is as delightful and pleaſant as
be imagined: it is upon a ſmall hill of very
aſcent, watered on one ſide by a ſtream
ing into the Medway, and on the other en-
paſſed with the moſt agreeable riſings, which
e the appearance of a grand rural theatre,
ated and improved to the utmoſt perfec-
, ſo as at once to diſplay the correct taſte
the becoming magnificence of the late Earl
Weſtmorland; a nobleman, whoſe every
n manifeſted a heart well-ſuited to his

his fine ſtructure is an exact ſquare of eighty
feet: in the middle there ariſes, above
oof, a cupola, which conſiſts of two ſhells,
ne forms the ſtucco cieling of the hall,
e other is carpentry covered with lead.
een theſe two ſhells is a ſtrong brick arch
rings twenty-four funnels to the lanthorn,
contrivance prevents the appearance of
imney on the outſide of the houſe; and
delightful manſion enjoys moſt beautiful

views from every part, ſome of which ar
mited, ſome more extenſive, and ſome
terminate with the horizon alone. There
porticos made in all the four fronts, under
floor of which, and that of the hall, are re
for the conveniency and uſe of the famil
the grand ſaloon, which is round, is in
centre, and receives its light from above;
ſtate rooms divided off from it, open one
the other all round the houſe, and are ſup
furniſhed. The kitchen and ſtables form
noble wings, which add much to the grai
of the building: in ſhort, the houſe, gar
temples, grottos; the water, woods, lawns
ſeverally demand our admiration; and, as
united, beggar all deſcription.

The village of Mereworth itſelf, is of
eminence: it was held in chivalry by an
knight's fee; and had the grant of a
warren. It had once a weekly market, a
annual fair, obtained by Roger de Mere
in the 28th of Edward I. but theſe have
been diſuſed, and indeed, were never
conſiderable.

The old church was ſituated near the
and is ſaid to have been built by the F

who at its foundation appropriated it to Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Hon. John, Earl of Westmorland, obtained licence of the Bishop of Rochester to pull down, and build a new one; the foundation of which was laid in the year 1744; and was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, the 20th of August 1746.

The church is a very pretty piece of modern architecture, that will bear, and indeed richly deserves, the attentive inspection of the curious observer. There are in it, several antique monuments of the noble families that formerly inhabited Mereworth Castle, which were carefully transferred from the old church to a place particularly appropriated to this purpose in the new one.

A LIST

A

LIST

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PAINTIN

AT

MEREWORTH HOUSE

PICTURE-GALLERY. EAST-EN

A DUTCH Lady in a Chair, by *Rembr*
Two Landſcapes.
Two Pieces of Battles, by *Bourgignon*;
under each of them are,
Two Landſcapes, by *Claud Lorain.*
A Sea Piece.
A Country Farm.
An Aſſumption.
A Boulognois Doctor.

W

WEST-END.

epreſentation of the Deſtiny of Life.
bject in Taſſo's Works.
e Sketches of Berdenuchi; intended
Compartment in the Chapel of Chandois

e Piece of ſome Ruins in Italy.
her ditto.
e Landſcape Piece.
Triumphal Arch of Conſtantine the

e Buſt of Apollo, in Marble.
of Bacchus.

Next the CHIMNEY.

ndſcape, by *Claude Lorrain.*
lus and Remus, by *Ditto.*
into Ægypt.

Over the CHIMNEY.

n Antiquities, collected by *Panini.*

Other

Other Side of the CHIMNEY.

David Myten's Family.
A Sea Piece.
A Tempeſt.
Chriſt reſtoring the Blind Man to Si
Tintoretti.
A Group of Lions.
A Country View.
A Dutch Piece, of Children, &c.

Over the other CHIMNEY.

A View of the Amphitheatre, wi
Roman Antiquities.

Next the CHIMNEY PIECE.

Two Landſcapes.
Chriſt with the Diſciples at Emmau
The Cieling finely decorated with
tical Figures, in five Compartments, b
Sclater.

YELLOW DRESSING ROOM.

Sea Piece.

ling, decorated with emblematical Fi-
by *Sclater*.

o curious inlaid marble Slabs, repreſent-
ards, &c. laying thereon.

DINING ROOM.

abeth, Daughter of Robert Spencer.

ard, youngeſt Son of Robert, Lord
er.

cis Finch, ſecond Son of Francis, Earl
eſtmorland, and Mary, Daughter and
of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Wife of Sir
Fane;—*both in one Piece.*

y, Daughter and Heireſs of Henry Ne-
Lord Abergavenny, created Baroneſs Le
cer, by King James I. and Wife of
mas Fane, Knt.

y, Daughter of Horace, Lord Vere, of
; Wife of Mildmay.—Second Earl of
land.

ert Spencer, created Baron Spencer,

by King James I. whoſe Daughter Eliza
was married to Sir George Fane.

William, Son of Robert, Lord Spencer,
married Penelope, Daughter of Henry, E
Southampton.

Penelope, Daughter of Henry, Earl of
ampton.

Two Landſcapes.

DRAWING ROOM.

Chriſt entering Jeruſalem.

A Landſcape over it.

The Samaritan Woman, a large Piece
the Chimney.

A Landſcape over the Door, by *Panin*

A Sea Piece.

St. Francis, by *Guido Rheni.*

A Landſcape, by *Claude Lorrain.*

Sigiſmunda.

Joſeph's Flight into Ægypt.

A Holy Family, by *Perugino.*

Noah, after the Flood, by *Baſſano.*

Venus and Cupid, by *Rhubens.*

Duke of Buckingham.

Sir Thomas More.

ur Doctors of the Church.
Head.
rd Abergavenny, 1524.
e Marriage in Canaan.
Walter Raleigh.
ars attacking a Convoy.
e Holy Family.
w of a Fishery at Sea.
o fine Marble Urns.

BEST BED ROOM.

ne State Bed, richly ornamented.
e Walls, hung with fine Tapestry.
e Cieling, ornamented with emblematical
s in Painting, by *Sclater*.

DRESSING-ROOM *adjoining*.

e Walls, richly hung with Tapestry, re-
ng the Four Quarters of the World.
e Cieling, decorated with Paintings, by
.
e Chimney-piece, curiously ornamented
arble Pillars, &c.
Floor of the Room, elegantly inlaid.

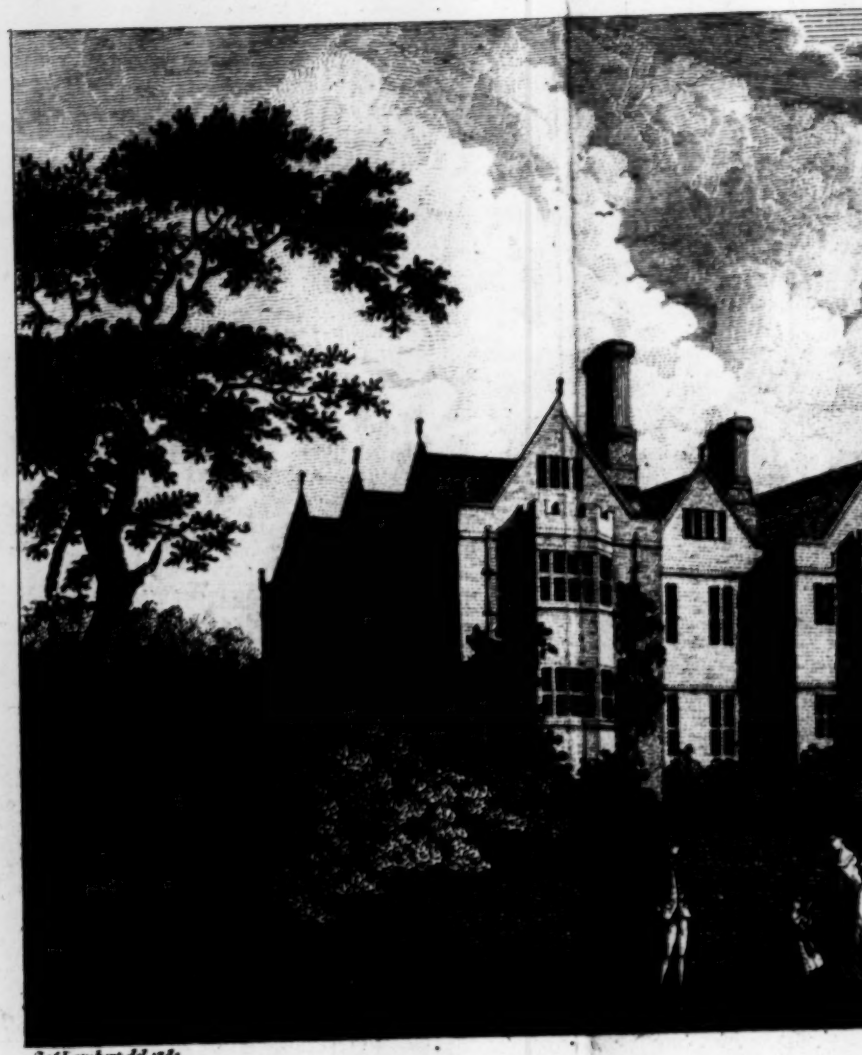
WATERINGBURY

Is a neat village about two miles from
worth, on the Maidſtone Road; adjac
which, are ſeveral good houſes, the reſ
of families of note and property. Th
from thence to Maidſtone, about ſix mi
diverſified with rich proſpects, and abound
ſeats and pleaſure grounds; through the
of which glides the river Medway.

The POWDER-MILLS

Are ſituated about two miles from
hill—or, another road leads to them, fr
Wells, turning to the right (off the
road) about two miles.

The ſpot of ground where theſe mil
was purchaſed, and the mills erected, b
genious Carpenter at Tunbridge Wells
years ſince, who formerly had worked
famous Powder-Mills at Battle, in Suſ
was immediately joined in the underta
ſome gentlemen in the neighbourh
whom, ſoon after he had finiſhed t



Jn.° Lambert del. 1783.

SOMERHILL, *the Seat*

Publish'd 1.° Oct.r 17

, *the Seat of* HENRY WOODGATE *Esq.r*

Publish'd 1.st Oct.r 1783. by J. Sprange, Tunbridge-Wells.

his ſhare. Adjoining to them is a fine
of water, which is kept filled, and the
thereby ſupplied, by a branch of the River
way. The powder made there is of the
forts, and ſuppoſed to be a good imitation
Battle powder. Thomas Hooker, Eſq.
of the principal proprietors.

WOODSGATE,

a good inn, ſituate about two miles from
Wells, on the great road leading from Lon-
to Rye, Haſtings, &c. Mrs. Jarrett, the
lady of this houſe has been at the expence
ing up ſeveral rooms in it, on purpoſe for
ception of company, who in their airings
that road, frequently ſtop to drink tea,
, &c. From thence paſſing through the
ike, leading to Tunbridge Town, and at
four miles diſtance ſtands

SOMERHILL.

Somerhill is a large old houſe, of a noble ap-
ance at a diſtance, and makes one of the
ipal airings. This ſeat was antiently the
ence of the Earls of Clare, Bailiffs of the
Chace

Chace of South-frith, or Foreſt of Tu
and of courſe always went with the C
it was forfeited to the Crown by Edwa
of Buckingham, in the reign of King
the Eighth. Queen Elizabeth gave i
great Sir Francis Walſingham; and hi
ter Frances, carried it ſucceſſively to h
huſbands—the incomparable Sir Philip
the unfortunate Earl of Eſſex, and Ri
Burgh, Earl of Clanrickard in Ireland,
Alban's in England; whoſe heir at le
Margaret, Viſcounteſs Purbeck, a wo
magnificent ſpirit, whoſe pomp and ſp
ſtill a ſubject of diſcourſe in the coun
who gave the ground on which the C
Tunbridge-Wells is raiſed. After
other changes, this eſtate came to the
gates, its preſent worthy poſſeſſor.

The ſtructure itſelf, notwithſtandin
inous ſtate it now is in, cannot fail of
that gratification we always feel on ſ
the venerable remains of Gothic ant
The country around it is ſo wildly bea
to make it one of the moſt pleaſing
retirements in nature; and the ride
Wells to this houſe, is on that acc

entertaining to an admirer of ſuch
In Count Gramont's Memoirs are
ntaining anecdotes of *the then* noble
s of this ſeat.

BAYHALL.

in the pariſh of Pembury, three
of Tunbridge-Wells, and about a
Wood's-Gate, leading from Pembury
little diſtance off the great road. An
nor that once belonged to the Cole-
family that was formerly of diſtin-
minence in this kingdom; one of
Governor of Leeds Caſtle, in Kent,
en Iſabella, wife of Edward II. being
gimage to Canterbury, benighted in
hbourhood, ſent her marſhal forward
dging there; but the governor, more
his lord, than dutiful to his ſovereign,
ſed admittance for the Queen or any
nue, unleſs ſhe could produce an ex-
from Lord Badleſmere, who was
d. The diſtreſſed Queen, unwilling
ſhe could receive ſo barbarous an an-
herſelf to the caſtle-gates, and there
ification to hear it confirmed by
the

the Governor in perſon. Upon this ſ
obliged to take up with ſuch lodgings
could procure, but did not fail on her
to make proper complaints to the King
ſo warmly reſented this indignity, that in
gathering an army together, he laid ſeige
caſtle, carried it—hanged the Governo
ſent Lady Badeleſmere and her children
tower.

By this imprudence Bayhall was forfe
the Crown, where it continued till Hen
granted it to the Duke of Buckingham;
grandſon, Edward, forfeited it to Henry
After this it was ſeveral times granted an
forfeited, till at length it came to Thoma
ville, Lord Buckhurſt, whoſe ſucceſſo
few years conveyed their right to the A
family, in which it has ever ſince cont
being now poſſeſſed by the widow of
Brown, Eſq. who was deſcended by the
ſide, from the Amherſts.

The preſent neat and convenient ſt
was raiſed by Richard Amherſt, Eſq. wh
in 1664, and is very pleaſingly ſituated
midſt of fine meadows, gardens and fiſh-p

Re

ming again from Bayhall, into the
herhurſt road, keeping which about a mile,
rn to the left; and at the diſtance then
r another mile, you come to

MATFIELD,

ſmall pleaſant Green; ſurrounding which
eral neat houſes, particularly one, with
joining, and a piece of water in front,
perty and reſidence of Mr. Marchant.

t a mile further on, brings you to the
of

BRENCHLEY.

nchley is ſituated about four miles from
herhurſt, and ſix miles eaſt from Tunbridge
. This is a ſmall town, which was once
of the prodigious eſtate of the Earls of
; but at preſent it is not remarkable for
ding unleſs it be the manor of

BOKINFOLD,

ſite of which is partly in this pariſh, and
in Goudhurſt. According to Philipot,

this manor was given by Hamon de Cre
to chauntries eſtabliſhed by him in each
pariſhes, which grant was confirmed
ward III. in the 41ſt year of his rei
the general diſſolution lodged it in th
of the crown, after which, being gra
King Henry VIII. to Paul Sidnore,
deſcended into private hands, and bec
ſtrumental to better purpoſes than the
nance of a few lazy monks.

The manſion houſe of Bokinfold w
ſurrounded with a park, and of ſome c
able eminence in the country; as appe
Edward II. repoſing here in the 18th
his reign, when being determined to
into France to do homage for his d
Guienne, he had got ſo far on his jou
fore thoſe ſubtle propoſals * came o
Charles, which he unſuſpectingly ag
and thereby enabled his treacherous an
queen to compleat his ruin. Before K
ward left this houſe, he cauſed ſevera
to be indicted for unlawfully huntin
park, and puniſhed them according
merits. This park has now been ſo ma

* Rapin, Vol. I. page 339.

d and cultivated, that it is not eaſy to
ny marks of it; and the houſe has few
s of its antient grandeur left.

ing the pleaſant village of Brenchley,
ceed to Goudhurſt, the next market-
about five miles diſtant; the road truly
que, being diverſified with conſtant
d dales, and in every valley moſt agree-
ſmall rills of water, and abounding with
nd timber. Many think this part too
inclоſed, but the noble oaks that catch
es (the great ſupport of the Engliſh
amply pays you for theſe neat but pleaſ-
pects. Continuing your journey for
les on the right hand, you have a view
plantations of that great and good man,
ter Courthope, Eſq. a gentleman who
verſally eſteemed in the county.

a ſmall modern building, known by the
of SPRIVES, and at preſent the reſidence
Cole, Eſq. The grounds in the front
y neat, but the gardens put you in re-
ance of the taſte in K. William's time.
ſe, we believe, was purchaſed of the
of the Brown's, but has been in the poſ-

ſeſſion of the Courthopes for many yea
a ſmall manor within itſelf, in the pari

HORSMONDEN.

On paſſing this place you immediate
to the village, which is built round a ne
called the *Hoarth*, from the name of th
the cottages are of wood and loam, the
are built in moſt parts of the encloſed c
there is no kind of trade, but the poor
ported ſolely by working for the farme

The property of this village belong
Auſtin, whoſe houſe you will ſee as y
to Goudhurſt. The church is neat
built, but is ſituated quite at the ext
the pariſh; the reaſon of which is,
ſuppoſed to have been built by the
the Brown's, their manſion being v
and ſtill in being, called *Spelmonden*,
belongs to Dr. Marriotte, who has a g
in the neighbourhood, and likewiſe th
ſon of the church, being a rectory
per annum.) and indeed the only on
parts, the occaſion of which was as

At the dimunition of the monaſtr
time of K. Henry VIII. John de G

Abbot of Bayham, and who was buried church, had influence ſufficient with Wolſey to grant him this living, and him it as a rectory; and it has continued his time. It is dedicated to St.——, and diocese of Rocheſter.

particular circumſtance is reported, and ly believed, relating to the longevity rectors of this pariſh: the four laſt of it is ſaid, have enjoyed the living two ed years; but it is certain that the laſt two, ates, and the late incumbent Mr. Haſſell, held it one hundred and ſix years.

BROADFORD-HOUSE.

ſtands near the road and belongs to Mr. whoſe family was formerly in the cloath-ade. It was a large pile of buildings, many offices for workſhops, &c. which of the preſent inhabitants remember, but are now taken down. There is no tra- to whom it belonged before the Auſtins, ppoſe it part of the Colepepper eſtate.— ound about it has been lately much im-

proved

This, and the adjoining parishes were the heart of the cloathing trade, particularly for the coarse grey cloth, but the busine now quite lost, as the north and west part the kingdom work it much cheaper. Militia of the county have taken the facing their regimentals from the remembrance their trade.

About two miles farther on, and at a eleven miles from Tunbridge Wells, st the Town of

GOUDHURST.

The town of Goudhurst is situated on an ceeding high hill, commanding every way most enchanting prospects that the wild ima ation can paint. The air is salubrious, w often invites invalids to repair thither for recovery of their health.

The church is a large handsome struc situate at the upper part of the town; f the top of it you have an extent of pro which terminates with the horizon only: spire was once very lofty, but being destr

a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, the 23d of Auguſt, 1637, (together with large bells which were entirely melted, and metal run into the town) it has never ſince wholly rebuilt. A collection was made brief, in this and other counties, and a pa- nate fixed to repair the whole damage, but inhabitants and the collectors having diſa- it has ſince that remained without a ; but the ſteeple, excepting it, is now way compleat, and contains a fine ſet eight bells.

This church was originally dedicated to St. , and appropriated to the priory of Leeds. are ſome remarkable good monuments, cularly of John de Bedgebury, of the ſeppers, who became Lords of this Manor marriage with the heireſs of Mr. Campion, Combwell; and one in the eaſt-wall of the chancel, for a Mr. Roberts; they are all antient, ſome being above three hundred old. The wainſcot behind the commu- table is uncommonly handſome, and there ſome good remains of painted glaſs in the dows.

This

This town was the antient patrimony
Bedgeburys, men of high extraction, a
renown, from whom a manor in this par
its name. John de Bedgebury paid an
theſe lands, in the 20th year of the reig
Edward III. when the Black Prince was
ed. His grand-daughter and heir m
with Thomas Colepepper, of Bayhall, i
bury; who was ſheriff of Kent in the
Richard II. brought this manor into his

Joan, widow of Roger de Bedgebu
cured (in the 3d year of Richard II.) a
market to be kept in this town on Wed
on the low part of it, (but it was remo
wards the end of the laſt century to th
it, almoſt adjoining the church yard, bu
remov'd again) and two fairs to be kept

The WOOLLEN MANUFACTO

was eſtabliſhed here in the reign of Ed
by the *Flemmings*, who taught his ſubj
art of weaving broad-cloth, the moſt
with a variety and mixture of colour
manufactory continued in a flouriſhing
within fifty years paſt, and many of th

abitants were largely concerned in it: whom, a Mr. Robert Tate, as late as the 5, had ten broad looms in conſtant that required two men to each loom, quil-winder; producing employ for ſcribblers, two ſorters, two ſcowerers s, and four clothworkers. Ninety weight of wool per week was uſed in , which required eighteen women ſpinning. At this time there were ms in conſtant work in this pariſh, in memory upwards of forty, which great ſums of money weekly, and great deal to be ſpent in trade. Each wages was then 8s. per week.

ear 1727, a Mr. Henry Tricker made nd ſtocking yarn, and kept four narrow herein was wove calamancos, camb-ferges, ſtuffs for gowns, &c. &c. he employed four wool-combers, one e ſcribbler, four weavers, and thirty ſince which time, theſe manufactories rally decayed. A Mr. Tanner, whoſe rs were eminent in the broad-cloth ry, was the only perſon who con- till within theſe few years.

The *SMUGGLERS*,

A desperate gang of whom had long i
this town and neighbourhood; and in th
1747, were arrived at that pitch of want
and cruelty, that they would frequently ri
the town in a large body—plunder the
of those wherein they thought was mo
acquired, and whoever opposed, or even
a dislike to it, their portion was either
death, or the most violent tortures;
proved to be the fatal case of many in
persons, who, by endeavouring to secu
property, or protect their wives or the
dren from falling victims to their bru
were either savagely dragged and man
as to die under the torture of their wou
if they survived, it was but to greater
seeing their families ruined, and thei
totally carried off. In short, all trade
stand, and many houses entirely shut up
any person would venture abroad even
day-time, although in the evening,
they were dragged out.—A person fro
bridge-Wells, (*Mr. Ballard*) having
to go that way, and passing through t

day, was robbed of thirty-nine pounds, ch and ring, and then cruelly beaten; afterwards carried home, where he sur- but a few hours.

matters were at this pitch, it hap- very luckily that a young man (*W. Sturt*) e, but who had served some years in ant General Harrison's regiment of was high in esteem by his officers from perfectness in the different manuals and mas, and every art of war, which he had applied himself to; having procured charge, was just returned home, where of the wicked proceedings of the smug- against his friends and neighbours, he ed a party of them together, and com- ated his abhorrence of such proceedings, earnest wish to join a body, which he ed to head, and bind themselves to stand fence of their town, by endeavouring e the smugglers. They returned him for his resolution—unanimously concur- his propofals—and immediately had ar- down up, (April 17th, 1747) to which respectively signed their names, agreeing the enemy and fight them, as long as

life remained. From that moment they
themſelves, *The Goudhurſt Band of Militi*
knowledging him for their General; a
ſuch, they bound themſelves to obey h
this was to have been kept a ſecret fro
enemy, but by ſome treacherous or other
they were apprized of it, and ſoon to
opportunity of way-laying one of the
whom they kept under confinement and
till he would make a diſcovery of the
their band, and what plan was intended a
them: wearied with long ſuffering he at
was compelled to reveal it; they then
making him ſwear not to take up arms a
them) releaſed him, and deſired him to ac
his General, that they would (for his aud
attempt to repulſe them) go immediate
get together one hundred or more ſmu
and beſiege the town, on a certain day
they fixed; then plunder every houſe—
der every ſoul therein—and laſtly, ſet the
town on fire. The General, on receivin
intelligence, muſtered all his men—add
them with a ſuitable ſpeech—and uſed
means to create animation in them, a
the appointed dreadful day. He then ſet
men to caſt balls, whilſt others were ſe

lect all the fire-arms, good and bad to-
, that were in the neighbourhood; and
red two hundred weight of powder, with
and the balls, he ſet to work and preſent-
le up a ſufficient quantity of cartridges,
fixed on a ſpot at the upper end of the
for the field of battle (knowing the enemy
ed coming in that way) barricading them-
as well as the ſhort time allowed would
of. On the morning of the day of battle,
ilitia aſſembled in their intrenchments,
heir General at their head, who himſelf
every man to his ſtation, and took care
ch were properly ſupplied with a muſket,
ges, &c. and then begging the aſſiſtance
, to give them power to vanquiſh their
s, they anxiouſly waited the appointed
which the ſmugglers kept almoſt to a mi-
when they were perceived to come gal-
along, every one ſtripped to his ſhirt,
handkerchief bound about his head, and
ed with a carbine, a brace of piſtols,
s, &c. As ſoon as they arrived at the
end of the town, they then halted,
their leader, *King ſmell* by name, pro-
d aloud,—"That he had been at the
"killing

" killing of forty of his Majeſty's office
" ſoldiers, and ſwore that he would be d
" he did not broil four of their hearts, m
" the town's people, and eat them for hi
" per."

General *Sturt* had ordered his men to r
the firſt fire (as they acted defenſively)
was ſoon after given from the Smuggler
out effect; it was immediately returned
Militia, which killed one of the enemy.
firing continued for ſome time very briſ
two more of the Smugglers were kille
ſeveral wounded, which threw them in
fuſion; they then precipitately left the
were purſued—and ſome of them take
were afterwards brought to condign puniſ
By this noble attack the town was pre
and the Smugglers entirely routed, ſo a
be able to collect again. Mr. *Sturt* the
General, gained thereby the eſteem of
townſmen, as well as the thanks of all t
tlemen in the neighbourhood; who w
encouragers of him in this undertaking, d
the expence of it, and partook in the da

C C

COMBWELL,

ated about two miles wide of Goudhurſt, religious ſeminary of the order of St. ine, and founded by that munificent be- to the monks Sir Robert de Thorne- in the reign of Henry II. This was firſt , but, its endowments being too ſmall ort the ſtate and dignity of an abbot, it reduced to a priory, and is, perhaps, inſtance of ſuch a reduction to be met the monaſtic hiſtory of this kingdom.

revenues of this houſe lay ſcattered about ral neighbouring pariſhes; and in Goud- ere was a ſmall convent of Nuns, which ncipally ſupported by the charity of the , who probably found it very convenient a cell of females ſo near them. This was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and of a prior and ſix canons. It was at the general ſuppreſſion, and its va- then eſtimated at 80l. 17s. 5d. per ann. 29th of Henry VIII. it was granted to Colepepper, and is now converted into farm houſe.

Pro-

Proceeding from Goudhurſt, about two
on the turnpike-road to Cranbrook, ſtan

GLASTENBURY,

A ſeat belonging to his Grace the Du
St. Albans, which place ought not to b
gotten, ſince it is of ſo great a name elſew
and is called as the other, from *Glaſtne*
Saxon idiom of *Inis Witrin*, the watry or
place. The houſe which ſtands in a pa
moated about, and environed with fine w
gardens and pleaſure grounds, with ſ
ponds, exceedingly well ſtocked with fi
the upper end of the bowling green, is a
gant imitation of a Chineſe temple, with
cious room underneath it for drinking t
and at the termination of a fine ſhady
leading through a double row of tall trees,
cut in imitation of thoſe at Vauxhall, is a
of clear chalybeate water, reſembling t
Tunbridge-Wells. Leading from this ſprin
ſeveral pleaſing, ſhady, meandring walk
through the extent of ſeveral fine wood
joining.—The whole together forms one
moſt pleaſing, rural theatres in nature: an

reckoned to contain as fine a growth as any in the country.

genealogical account of the family of the s, whose ſeat and reſidence this place een for many centuries paſt, is judged ve entertaining to our readers.

illiam Rookhurſt, alias Dictus Roberts, a man of Scotland, was the firſt Britiſh an- of the noble family of the Roberts, of nbury in Cranbrook, Kent; who leaving ative country, came unto Goudhurſt, a adjacent to Cranbrook, in 1103, being ird year of the reign of King Henry I. ere built and purchaſed certain lands on in Goudhurſt, called *Winchett-hill*, and rds named the Lands and Den—Rook- after his own Name; which Den ſtill re- that name.

e name and family of Rookhurſt, alias rts, continued in the pariſh of Goudhurſt ereign of K. Richard II. being 274 years. one Stephen Roberts, Eſq. the third n of that family, married the daughter heireſs of William Tillye, Eſq. to whom

the manor and lands of Glaſtenbury in
belonged, and built a fair ſumptuous hou
the hill of Glaſtenbury; which came by
deſcent to one Walter Roberts, the 9th
by ſucceſſion, who in 1472 rebuilt that h
and in 1473, built the now-ſtanding m
houſe in the valley of Glaſtenbury, which
to his ſon Walter Roberts, the 10th ſquire
who was diſſeized of his eſtate, and force
fly into ſanctuary, for endeavouring to co
his friend and neighbour, John Guii De
from that cruel Prince King Richard III.
was reſtored on the acceſſion of Henry
and became Sheriff of Kent, in 1488.
gentleman had three wives:—Margare
daughter of John Penn, Eſq.—Iſabel, dau
of Sir John Colepepper—and Alice, dau
of Richard Nailor, Eſq. who had iſſu
him, ſeveral Children; of whom the
ſon was Thomas, the 11th ſquire, &c. a
whom Glaſtenbury eſtate came. He was
Sheriff of Kent, in the 25th of Henry
This Thomas married the daughter of Sir
Fremming, of the county of Suffolk; wh
iſſue one ſon, Walter Roberts, the 12th ſq
to whom Glaſtenbury eſtate became.—He

wo wives:—Catherine, daughter of Geo. Esq. of Badsell, in the county of Kent—rances, daughter and co-heiresses of John ard, Esq. Sheriff of London; who had m several children, of whom the eldest as Thomas, the 13th squire, by lineal ; to whom Glastenbury estate came.—s knighted in 1603,—made baronet in —and Sheriff of Kent in 1623. He had wives:—Frances, daughter of Marten , of Smarden, in Kent; who had by him children, of whom the eldest son was Walter Roberts, the 2nd Baronet.—His wife was Elizabeth, the daughter and of Matthew Rowland, of St. Giles in lds, Middlesex; who had by him several n, of whom the eldest son was Sir Row- 3rd baronet, who married the daughter ness of Sir Robert Jocelyne, Bart. of ll, in the county of Hertford; and had several children, of whom the eldest Sir Thomas the 4th baronet: who the daughter and heiress of Sir John Bart. of Farningham in Kent; who had several children, of whom the 3rd son Walter Roberts, the 6th baronet; he

married Elizabeth, the daughter of W
Slaughter, Eſq. of Rocheſter in Kent; an
by him two daughters:—Elizabeth and
the late Ducheſs of Hunton Pariſh, dec
by whoſe marriage with the Duke of St. A
this eſtate is now become his property.

The Succeſſion by Lineal Deſcent.

1 Wm. Rookhurſt, &c. Step. Robert
9 Walter Roberts, Eſq.
10 Walter Roberts, Eſq.
11 Thomas Roberts, Eſq.
12 Walter Roberts, Eſq.
13 Sir Thomas Roberts, 1ſt Baronet
14 Sir Walter Roberts, 2nd Baronet
15 Sir Rowland Roberts, 3rd Baron
16 Sir Thomas Roberts, 4th Baronet
17 Sir Walter Roberts, 6th Baronet.

Seventeen generations by male ſucceſ
eighteen, including Jane.

A LIST OF THE PAINTINGS AT *GLASTENBURY*, THE SEAT OF His Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*.

DRAWING ROOM.

A DESERT Piece, by *A. Cornink.*

King Charles I. and Charles, Prince of Wales.

Henrietta Maria of France, Wife of King Charles I. and James, Duke of York.

BILLIARD ROOM.

* James Stewart, Duke of York.

* James Scott, Duke of Monmouth.

* King William III.

* Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, Son of King James I.

* Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine.

* Aubrey de Vere, the 20th, and laſt Earl of Oxford of that Name.

* George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

* John Sheffeild, Earl of Mulgrave; afterwards Duke of Buckingham and Normanby.

* Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans.

* Thomas Butler, Earl of Oſſory.

* William Henry Naſſau, Prince of Orange.

* Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

* Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn—Charles Beaucler Duke of St. Albans—James Lord Beaucler.

* A Chimney Piece.

☞ *Theſe Pieces are all full-length Pictures, in rich gilt Frames, Eight Feet long.*

STUDY.

* Three Flower Pieces.

* A Landſcape.

* A ſmall Portrait, in Crayons:—*Van Dyck Fece il Campiglea Sedler del Redi*, 1710.

* A Ditto, &c.

* A Ditto, &c.

BREAKFAST ROOM.

Painting—exhibiting a Repreſentation of
's Ark after the Flood, the unloading of
Induſtry that takes place.
Eight fine Paintings of Flower Pieces, in
gilt Frames.
curious ſmall Cabinet, work'd with Silk on
ſide, with Scriptural Repreſentations.

DUKE's BED-CHAMBER.

Lady Mary Vere, Mother to the preſent
of St. Albans †.
Charles Beauclerk, preſent Duke of St.
ns †.
Henrietta Maria of France, Wife of King
s I.
Fair Roſamond, with the Cup of Poiſon in
Hand.

GALLERY.

Fine Painting of the inſide of the Dome
St. Peter's at Rome.

* Five beautiful Views of different Pa
Rome, *done in a very masterly manner.*

* Two fine Pieces of Game, by *J. Bo*

One of the Roberts Family, and five
Sons.—*Separate Pieces.*

* Sir Walter, and Lady Roberts; Fath
Mother to the late Duchess of St. Alban
Duchess of St. Albans.

YELLOW DAMASK ROOM.

* Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton †.

Over the Door is,

Sir Rowland Roberts, and his Lady;
Grand-father and Grand-mother to th
Duchess of St. Albans.

Miss Elizabeth Roberts, and Miss Jan
berts, (late Duchess of St. Albans) and h
ter, when Girls †.

Mr. and Mrs. Slatter;—Grand-fathe
Grandmother to the late Duchess of St. A

* Lord George Beauclerk, and Lady
Beauclerk; the present Duke of St. Alba
his Sister, when Children.

* Mrs. Loftus †.

A curious Piece of Cabinet-Work.

L

LADY's ROOM.

Thomas and Lady Roberts; Uncle and
to the late Duchefs of St. Albans.
. and Mrs. French; Uncle and Aunt to
Roberts †.
. and Mrs. Pickering; Friends to Sir
as and Lady Roberts.

MAID's ROOM.

nore Mainarde, the firſt of the Roberts
.
n Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter.

NURSERY.

Gregory Haſcard, Dean of Windſor †.
renſia Mancini, Duchefs of Mazarin †.
ng Henry VIII.
g Henry's Chaplain.

STEWARD's ROOM.

Three Scripture Pieces.
Two of the Duke's favorite Dogs.

SERVANT's HALL.

* The Wife of Quintin Matſys, the Bl
ſmith and Painter of Antwerp †.

* Muſtapha †.

* Charles Wiſe.

☞ *Thoſe with a * were brought from the D*
Apartments at Windſor Caſtle, lately ſo
the Crown; and thoſe marked with a †, a
End, ſignifies whole-length Pictures.

About two miles from Glaſtenbury brings
to the town of

CRANBROOK.

Cranbrook is a pleaſant town, ſurrounded
fine woods and ſhady groves. And is a
extenſive pariſh, healthy, populous, and
for cheapneſs of proviſions of the beſt
. This was the firſt place in England
the Flemings, encouraged by the royal
ificence of Edward III. in the 10th year of
reign, taught his ſubjects the art of weaving
-cloth, with a variety and mixture of co-
s, unknown to them before. This patriotic
warlike king, ſenſible of the importance
his ſtaple commodity, granted to theſe in-
rious manufacturers ſuch rewards and im-
nities, that Cranbrook became, under his
picious reign, the ſeat of uſeful arts and
rantile opulence. Queen Elizabeth, whoſe
e genius and manly ſoul, equally ſhone in
politics, commerce and letters, to give
her encouragement to a branch of trade ſo
ial, eſtabliſhed here a Grammar School,
h ſhe honoured with a Charter. The
s aſſigned to this inſtitution, though at firſt

of an inconſiderable value, have, of late y
brought in a ſufficient income to ſtimulate
talents and diligence of the Rev. Mr. Gre
and ſeveral learned and reverend men, in r
this nurſery of polite literature, to a compe
with our modern academies. The ſchool-
is ſpacious, neat and convenient,

The Woollen Manufactory, which is
in a languid and declining ſtate, may, wit
propitious endeavour of government, b
ſtored to its former flouriſhing conditio
cheapneſs and plenty are the greateſt ince
to activity and induſtry.

Here is the greateſt market, in theſe
kept on Saturday.

A beacon was ſet up here in the re
Queen Elizabeth. Part of this town wa
merly paved for the conveniency of the
bitants, and of thoſe who reſorted to it.
pavement was begun in 1654, and comp
in 1657. At the ſame time the market
was enlarged, and made more convenient

The church, which is a fine old ſtru
(and with that of Goudhurſt, are th
hand

meſt within-ſide of any in the country) dicated to St. Dunſtan; in it are ſeveral ments of the Roberts's, Lords of Glaſ- y; of the Bakers, of Siſinghurſt; and okes.

chancel of this church was built by Roberts, Eſq. whoſe name remains in window of it. Upon the ſteeple are s of three families, antiently of great this pariſh:—The Berhams, owners of urſt; Betenhams, Lords of Betenham; Wilfords, proprietors of Hartridge.

ral antient coins, particularly ſome in gn of Edward III. have been found in ce; and lately was ploughed up in a curious gold coin, as broad as a crown of very pure metal: It is an Engliſh ith the figure of a ſhip on one ſide, and other, the arms of England, with the RANSIVIT only legible.

towns of Cranbrook and Goudhurſt, e neighbouring ſeats, are the more en- on, on account of their being the moſt airings, taken by the polite circle who honor

honor *Tunbridge-Wells* with their resi
during the ſummer ſeaſon; and likewiſe t
ſcribe the origin and progreſs of the Wo
Manufactory in England, how, and wh
was firſt introduced.

HEMPSTED.

A fine old manſion, ſituate about two
from Cranbrook, in a woody country,
affords a great variety of pleaſant walk
belonged about the 20th year of Henry I
Robert de Hempſted; and about the begi
of Edward III. it paſſed away to Echin
of Suſſex; and James de Echingham held
the fourth part of a Knight's fee, in the
of Edward III. at making the Black Pri
Knight. It afterwards paſſed into the
of Sir Robert Belknap, the Judge, abo
beginning of Richard II. It next went
Crown, and again into private hands. O
years it has been in the poſſeſſion of
Norris, Eſq. whoſe father was Deputy
vernor and Captain of Deal Caſtle; w
a repreſentative in parliament for the
and port of Rye.

John Norris, is ſon and heir of John N

—and grandſon of Sir John Norris, Bart. purchaſed this eſtate of the heirs of Sir ert Guildford. It was ſold afterwards by randſon, to —— Hodges, Eſq. the preſent rietor; who has ſince made great improve- s there.

he next ſeat of note in this neighbourhood

SISINGHERST.

ingherſt is ſituate about two miles beyond rook, and ſeventeen from Tunbridge- s. It is reaching beyond our intended dary in this little work, yet on account of tiquity, and the good road leading to it, deemed worthy of a ſhort deſcription.

is a caſtellated manſion, antiently called herſt, from the antient owners of this ne. By the marriage of the female heir e Saxonherſt, this eſtate was transferred e Berhams, ſeveral of whom were men of note. It continued in this family till the of Henry VIII. when part of it was ſold r. Thomas Baker, father of Sir John Ba- Attorney-General, Chancellor of the Ex- er, and under Treaſurer in Queen Mary's who purchaſed the other part, and built

that

that magnificent pile which charmed the
of ſpectators: it is ſeated in a large are
cloſed with high walls, in the middle of a
Sir John Baker, a deſcendant of the Atte
General before-mentioned, rebuilt the ol
pel, which was founded by John de Saxon
he had it conſecrated in 1637; and aft
deceaſe, he left the eſtate to his four daug
This caſtle was once hired by governm
confine the French priſoners in, and con
2500 of them at leaſt; during which
place was the daily reſort of many hu
ſpectators, who came far and near to viſit
ſeveral ſhops and eating-houſes were e
near it, and a body of military were conſ
kept there as a guard, and a camp pitch
them in the park ſurrounding it.

Setting out from the Wells again, to
the ſouth, you come firſt to

FRANT.

Frant is about two miles from the We
The church is erected on a very high hill
is a vicarage in the gift of the rector of Ro
field; to which, in antient time it was a ch
This green is ſurrounded with ſeverl nea
mo

built houſes, forming together a pretty
—The firſt good houſe, as you enter it
left hand, was late the reſidence of the
an, and at the other end of it is another,
g to a Mr. Budgen, timber-merchant,
t of which commands a fine proſpect
the South-downs, and from behind,
more extenſive one; on a clear day in
ar, with a glaſs, the Cliffs of Dover,
neighbouring ones are eaſily diſcerned.

is an exceeding good inn, with rooms
for the reception of genteel company;
ere families frequently ſtop at to drink
walk round the green, enjoying the
dmired varying proſpects.

ceeding hence, to the left, at the diſtance
miles, is

BAYHAM-ABBEY.

ham-Abbey, or more properly Begeham-
, is ſituated on the borders of Kent and
about ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Tunbridge-
; and was a religious ſociety of Premon-
ſian or White Canons, which order was

firſt inſtituted about the year 1120, at P
tre in France, They were called White C
from their habit, which was a white c
with a rochet over it, and a long white
Theſe Canons were introduced into E
in 1146, and had twenty-one religious
in this kingdom; the laſt of which was fo
at Titchfield in Hampſhire, in the reign o
Henry III. And Biſhop Burnet infor
that the firſt reſignation of any religious
that he could find upon record, previous
act for ſuppreſſing the leſſer monaſteries,
a priory of this order at Langdon in Ken

This priory of Bayham was originally fo
at Stoneacre, in the pariſh of Otham,
Maidſtone in Kent, by Ralph de Dene
the Canons had not been long ſettled a
acre, before they began to make very
complaints of the unhealthineſs of the ſitu
and the ſcarcity of proviſions for their
nance; which, whether juſtly founded o
ſo wrought on the compaſſionate diſpoſi
Ela de Sackville, of Buckhurſt, the da
and co-heireſs of the ſaid Ralph de Dene
ſhe tranſplanted them to Begeham; be

Tinker del.

A View of Bayhams Abbey in Sussex.

Publish'd 1st Oct.r 1784. by J. Sprange Tunbridge Wells

H. Ashby fc.

Sussex: the Seat of John Pratt Esqr.

J. Sprange Tunbridge Wells.

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a capacious priory in honor of St. Mary, a piece of ground given for that purpoſe r Robert de Thorneham, in the reign of ard I.

yham was largely endowed by Ralph de and his nephew, and particularly by the e-mentioned Ela, and her ſon Geoffrey de ville; which endowments were continually ded by their pious patrons the Sackville y, who for ſome ages were buried there. e donations were all confirmed, and ſome derable emoluments added to the Canons, veral charters from King John, Henry the d, and Edward the Second.

t, nevertheleſs, it was the fate of this to be included amongſt the firſt of thoſe ere diſſolved by Cardinal Wolſey, to build ndow his colleges at Ipſwich and Oxford. luation, at this ſuppreſſion, was eſtimated gal. 19s. 4d. halfpenny per annum.

e ruins of Bayham are kept in very good by the preſent proprietor, John Pratt, Eſq. ew of the Right Hon. Lord Camden.— gentleman has lately built a very neat

houſe upon the ſpot in the gothic ma
which judiciouſly preſerves an uniformi
effect, through the whole of this ven
ſcene.

A ſtream of the river Medway runs cl
this abbey, and paſſes through a little
called Lamberhurſt, in its way to Ya
where it joins the main river.

ON BAYHAM-ABBEY,

A POEM.

Be huſh'd, ye fair! your monitor ſurvey,
That awful living legend of the day;
Tread ſoft, nor rudely preſs the hallow'd ground
Where all is ſacred myſtery around:
Where nodding reaſon muſt perforce awake,
Where paſſion ſleeps while moul'dring ruins ſpe
Where ſilence can ſome uſeful leſſons teach,
And pour forth all the energy of ſpeech.
Think underneath you tread ſome friend ador'd,
Whoſe jocund ſoul once bleſs'd the ſocial board
Now play'd the hero's, now the lover's part,
Now, for his country bled, now, ſtole a heart.
He's gone!----cold death inexorably juſt,
Strikes the dread blow; frail man returns to duſ
Methinks I hear ſome furrow'd monk relate
What frenzy urg'd to BAYHAM's ſtill retreat;

With vain regret in penſive mood declare
Fought at Agincourt----my trade was war;
The path to fame, with eager zeal purſu'd,
Then ſunk a victim to ingratitude;
Then quitting honor, and ambition's road,
Sought an aſylum in the houſe of GOD.

Another monk, by tott'ring age oppreſs'd,
With fault'ring tongue diſburthens thus his breaſt:
Figur'd once a Beau, and flatter'd too,
Each credulous fair, as you and others do;
Still alike vow'd conſtancy, and ſtrove
To fix each heart unpractis'd yet in love;
Till genuine ardor warm'd my breaſt at laſt,
And diſappointment paid me for the paſt.
Thus robb'd of all that paſſion reckons dear,
Compunction touch'd my ſoul and fix'd me here:
The curtain drops---my vain purſuits are o'er,
And life's gay proſpect now enchants no more.

Yon Fryar, perchance the idol of an hour,
Once rul'd ſupreme in dignity and power.
Miniſter of ſtate! what ſtate is worſe?
The prince's favorite, but the nations's curſe;
The people's tyrant, but ambition's ſlave,
Now doom'd to damn the ſtate, and now to ſave:
Till tir'd of faction's perſecuting hoſt,
Of friends betray'd, that once had flatter'd moſt;
He ſeeks, like wearied travellers, an home,
And adds one ſaint to BAYHAM's ſacred dome.

To

To this grave moral then, ye fair attend,
Life and its pleaſures ſoon muſt have an end;
One gen'ral ſummons, hence we all obey,
One fate abſorbs this tenement of clay.
Man in his ſtrength, and beauty in its prime,
Float but as bubbles on th' expanſe of time;
An airy ſound that nought of ſubſtance wears,
A viſion that enchants, then diſappears.
Clad all in regal pomp, e'en princes muſt
Mix undiſtinguiſh'd with the peaſant's duſt;
Heroes together with the coward lie,
And beauty mingle with deformity.
Man ſtruts awhile, by pageant folly dreſt,
A monarch, ſoldier, politician, prieſt;
Each acts his part, and when the ſcene is o'er,
Muſt tread that path which others trod before;
To tyrant death, e'en youth and beauty bow,
And rich and poor alike, receive the blow.

LAMBERHURST-FURNACE.

is ſituated about two miles beyond Bayham ey, and one and a half from Lamberhurſt, the verge of the county of Suſſex, bordering ent. It was built by a Mr. Benge, and juſt the time of its being finiſhed, and beginning work, it was honored by a viſit from Queen ne and the Duke of Glouceſter, at the time reſided at Tunbridge-Wells, from which cumſtance they named it Glouceſter-furnace, d it is ſo called to this day. This undertak-, though laudable, was not ſucceſsful to Mr. ge, who failed juſt as he had brought it to fection. It then paſſed into the hands of Gott, and was lett to Meſſieurs Legas and nſon, gentlemen of the county, who as well thers, that have ſince rented it, carried the k on with great vigour and ſucceſs. From time, till within theſe few years, cannon been caſt there for the ſervice of the navy, it was one of the principal furnaces in Eng-. The iron ſtone which ſupplied it, was in the neighbourhood. A circumſtance worthy

worthy of remark is, that at this furnace w
caſt the iron baluſtrade which now environs
Paul's church, and which is allowed to exce
in magnificence, any other throughout the u
verſe: theſe baluſtrades being five feet ſix inc
high, and amounting to the number of 2
which, with the ſeven beautiful iron gates t
belong to it, weigh two hundred tons and eig
one pounds; which upon a nice calculati
being charged at ſixpence per pound, and
ding thereto ſome neceſſary incidental exp
ces, coſt the vaſt ſum of 11,202l. 6d. T
account was taken from the books belonging
the furnace.

LAMBERHURST.

The town of Lamberhurſt is only remark
for being the great thoroughfare to Rye
Haſtings; but, as the company uſually
over the Foreſt from the Wells to Bayham
return back by this turnpike road, may af
an acceptable variety.

COURT-LODGE,

The ſeat of the late Thomas Morland, Eſ
a moſt delightful ſpot, ſituate near the upper

Lamberhurſt, and cloſe by the turnpike-road ding to Tunbridge-Wells.

In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Crown, or one of the neighbouring abbeys; which time, to the 10th year of Queen zabeth, (when it is diſcovered to have been the poſſeſſion of Sir Henry Sidney) hiſtory ſhes us with no account of it. In the gn of James I. it was in the poſſeſſion of d Liſle;—and in the reign of Charles I. it in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Porter; who the preſent houſe juſt by where the former od. His daughter married Sir John Hanby, whoſe poſſeſſion it next came; and Lady nby, the laſt ſurvivor, gave it by will to a Elizabeth Chaplin, a near relation.—It next purchaſed, in the latter part of the gn of George I. by William Morland, Eſq. whoſe death it came to his ſon Thomas Mor-d, Eſq. the late poſſeſſor; who has within e few years, greatly added to the ſize and ament of the building, and furniſhed it in a neat manner; which, with the additions pleaſure-grounds, gardens, and other im-vements, laid out ſo as to diſplay the correct of the owner, added to its being ſituated

on a fine hill of very eaſy aſcent, watered
one ſide by a ſtream of the river Medway,
on the other encompaſſed with the moſt agr
ble riſings, renders it altogether a moſt deſir
reſidence.

FINCHCOCKS,

Is a place of note in the pariſh of Goudh
ſituate about a mile and a half from the to
and about the ſame diſtance from Lamberh
(near the Road between each place) alſo e
miles from Tunbridge-Wells.

This manſion was inveſted in a family o
ſame name, in the 40th year of the reig
Henry III. yet I cannot find that any of t
was illuſtrious by any important undertak
or famous by any eminent office.

—— Horden, of Horden, became the
proprietor of it by purchaſe, in the begin
of the reign of Henry VI. one of which fa
was Edward Horden, Eſq. who was Knigh
the Green-cloth to Edward VI.—Queen M
and Q. Elizabeth—and to whom Henry V
gave a grant to uſe the croſs-bow; and alſ
nother to add a crown to his arms, both w

grants are now in the poſſeſſion of the pre- proprietor of the eſtate, and worthy the of the curious.

Edward Horden, Eſq. dying without male e, left his eſtate to be ſhared between two ghters and co-heirs:—Elizabeth, married to . Paul Bathurſt;—and Finchcocks, by the vementioned match, devolved to the poſ- ion of Bathurſt, and is now the eſtate of this e and family.

In the year 1725, Edward Bathurſt, Eſq. t the noble ſtructure which is the preſent , near to the remains of the old one, which upwards of 25,000l. at whoſe death it came to the hands of his eldeſt ſon, who enjoyed a few years only, when it came to the next , the Rev. Mr. Bathurſt, who is the preſent prietor.

SCOTNEY,

About a mile and a half beyond Lamberhurſt, the road leading to Rye, and about nine es and a half from Tunbridge-Wells, is a ellated manſion, ſurrounded by a fine moat, ſituated in the county of Suſſex. It bor-

rowed the appellation from its local situati
and over-ſhooting of the water. It is ſuppo
to have been built for a place of defence in
time of the Barons wars, and was the reſide
of a family diſtinguiſhed by that firname
denomination; for one Walter de Scotney,
times of high aſcent, was proprietor of
place, but added not much reputation to it;
as Edmund de Hadenham, a chronologer
great antiquity aſſerts, he in 1259, adminiſte
poiſon by tacit ſtratagem, to the Earl of Gl
ceſter and his brother, to deſtroy them;
which the laſt died, and the firſt eſcaped
without danger of life. After this family
mouldered away at this place, which was ab
the middle of the reign of Edward III.
eminent family of Aſhburnham, of Aſhburnh
in Suſſex, were entitled to the ſignory of it
Roger Aſhburnham, who was one of the C
ſervators of the Peace for this county, in
firſt year of the reign of Richard II. did fo
times inhabit at this place; and it was by
ſucceſſor ſold to Henry Chichley, Archbiſ
of Canterbury, who gave it as a dower to
neice, Florence Chichley, married to Jo
Darrell, of Cale-Hill; and he aſſigned it for
livelihood of his ſecond ſon, whoſe poſte

re ſince enjoyed it till within theſe few
ars, when the manor ſeat, with a conſider-
e part of the land, was purchaſed by Edward
ſley, Eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable for-
e, who is making very great improvements,
t will render it a pretty appearance, whilſt
conforms to the antiquity of it. The beſt
rtment of this houſe was added by Inigo
nes.

BEDGEBURY.

A ſeat about two miles from Goudhurſt,
iently belonging to, and for many years the
ef reſidence of a family of that name, who
e of a very high aſcent in their extraction;
, in a deed without date, one John de Bedge-
r demiſes ſome parcels of land to William
Comden, of Comden-houſe in this pariſh;
the ſeal affixed to this deed is a cavalier on
ſeback, armed like one of the Knights
mplars: which argues that he lived before
ſuppreſſion of that order, and aſſumed that
reſs out of his particular affection to them;
elſe, which was cuſtomary in theſe times,
of ſome ſignal and ſolemn vow, to maintain
Temple of our Saviour from the aſſaults and
barbarous

barbarous impreſſions of infidels, which th
perſons were by their oath, and firſt inſtituti
obliged vigorouſly to defend alſo.

John de Bedgebury, this man's ſucce
paid reſpective aids for his lands at Goudh
and likewiſe for his manor of Bedgebury
making the Black Prince a Knight, in the 2
year of Edward III. and left his manor to
ſon, John de Bedgebury, who dying with
iſſue, his ſiſter became his ſole inheritrix;
by marrying with Thomas Colepepper, Sh
of Kent, in the 18th of Richard II. bro
the propriety of this place to the intereſt of
family, with whom it continued till the
century, when it paſſed into the hands o
James Hay. It was next purchaſed by Ed
Stephenſon, Eſq. at whoſe death it fell
the hands of his brother, John Stephenſon,
who left it to his only ſon Edward, lately
ceaſed.

The preſent houſe was built by Sir Ja
Hay, at a ſmall diſtance from the old manſ
ſome remains of which are yet ſtanding, tho
diſtinguiſhed with nothing very particula
mark it for the reſidence of a perſon o
tinction.

John and Joan of Bedgebury were buried in
church of Goudhurſt, and their effigies are
out in full length, and placed in one of the
dows there; and a dog cut out reſting at
r feet, but no inſcription or date prefix'd.

STONECROUCH.

s an exceeding good inn, ſituate about one
e from Bedgebury, and three miles from
mberhurſt, on the great road leading to Rye,
stings, &c. It is likewiſe the centrical Poſt
ce, where the neighbouring branches (ex-
ding even to the coaſt) all meet, and deliver
r bags made up for, and take their reſpective
s ſent from, the *General Poſt-Office, London*;
ch the Mail brings there on *Wedneſdays*,
days, and *Sundays*, and goes no farther;
returns on the ſame days. The rout of
ch is through Lamberhurſt, Tunbridge-
lls, Tunbridge-Town, Sevenoaks, Bromley,
wiſham to London.

About five miles from Stonecrouch, on the
d to Rye, is the neat and romantic village of

HAWKHURST.

Hawkhurſt is ſituated on a pleaſing emi-
nence,

nence, commanding a fine prospect of the country about it, extending to the coast. The houses are in general very neat, and many of them modern built, compassing altogether a large common.

This place was granted by William the Conqueror, to the Manor of Wye; which, with all appendages, was to hold of the Abbey of Battle. The royalty and rents of Hawkhurst upon the suppression of the Abbey of Battle, was in the 33rd year of Henry VIII. granted to Sir John Baker, Attorney-general and Chancellor of the Exchequer to that Prince—King Edward VI—and Queen Mary; but differences breaking out between the descendants of Sir John Baker, and the heir of Lord Hunsdon (Lord of Wye) touching claims—to bury all future animosities in amity and mutual concordance, Sir Henry Baker, in the 17th year of King James, conveyed it to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and Earl of Dover; who some years since passed it away to Sir Thomas Finch, father to Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. It had a market antiently on Tuesdays, now fallen into disuse, and a yearly fair which held two days; both procured by the Abbot of Battle in the 5th year of Edward I.

Our boundary extending no farther on this ſide, we next proceed to deſcribe the new turnpike-road, leading from the Wells, to the Weſt of Haſtings.

Paſſing through Frant, as before deſcribed, at the diſtance of ſix miles from Tunbridge-Wells, on a very pleaſant, though ſomewhat hilly road, brings you to the town of

WADHURST.

It is a ſmall town about ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Tunbridge-Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and the vicarage is in the patronage of Wadham College, Oxon. It is ſituated in the See of Chicheſter, but is a peculiar belonging to the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

This place was once inhabited by a great number of Baptiſts, who, in the time of King Charles II. and his ſucceſſors of the Stuart race, were glad to fly to ſuch wild and ſolitary places, that they might, unnoticed, perform their religious duties according to the dictates of their own conſciences; but, ſince the acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family, the Bap-

tists have there, as well as every where e
England, dwindled away almost to nothin
true is the observation of Voltaire *,
" where religious differences are not fom
" by the intrusion of the civil magistrates
" national church will, in time, swallo
" all the rest."

Proceeding on through the town of W
hurst, brings you, at the distance of about
miles, (on a pleasant and good Turnpike-
to the village of

TICEHURST,

A small, antient built village, in the co
of Sussex; in which there is nothing cu
or remarkable to entertain a stranger with
the agreeable ride that it forms, from Tunb
Wells thither (being only ten miles) whic
induced me to notice it in this edition; a
as to extend the boundary, and thereby ta
many others, which were not mentioned i
former one, on account of the badness o
roads, which at that time, rendered their
come at, very difficult and unpleasant.

* Voltaire's History of the Quakers.

the diſtance of about five miles from hurſt, on the ſame Turnpike-road, (the two miles of which you deſcend quite to ley) ſtands the town of

ROTHERBRIDGE,

ſmall antient looking place, although in theſe few years there have been ſome reat houſes built, by gentlemen reſident neighbourhood; which for ſeveral miles nd, is noted for its extenſive culture of a ort of hops. It is a place of good trade, great thoroughfare; being ſituate on the road leading from London to Battle, gs, &c. This place takes its name from ver *Rother*.

e church, which ſtands a conſiderable diſ- from the town, is a large and regular re, with a lofty tower ſteeple built with ; and has a pleaſing appearance from the and neighbourhood.

out half a mile to the eaſt of the town, e ruins of a priory and its chapel, of an Monks, founded by *Robert de St.* , in the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1176.

It is now the property of Sir Godfrey Web[illegible], Bart. Near to the ruins is a large furn[illegible], where are caſt cannon, for the Navy and m[illegible] chants uſe; and a ſmall diſtance from this, [illegible] ther furnace was built about twenty years ſ[illegible] by a Mr. Churchill, which he called an [illegible] *Furnace:* being conſtructed ſo as to work [illegible] out bellows; and he uſed ſea-coal to mel[illegible] ore, inſtead of charcoal.

BURWASH.

The road to which branches off to the [illegible] about a mile from Wadhurſt, as before de[illegible] ed, although that part of it is not good, b[illegible] ſummer time, when it affords a very rural [illegible] ſhady ride, intermingled with hills and d[illegible] the latter two miles before you reach the t[illegible] forms one entire aſcent into it, being pleaſ[illegible] ſituated on an eminence, which comm[illegible] every way an extenſive proſpect. The [illegible] is neat, and conſiſts of ſeveral modern [illegible] houſes.

Proceeding from hence, to the diſtan[illegible] four miles, you have a ride, diverſified [illegible] the moſt enchanting and extenſive pro[illegible] that nature can well produce.

ROS[illegible]

ROSE-HILL,

Late the ſeat of Roſe Fuller, Eſq.—The houſe, which is antient and large, is ſituated on a fine hill, near a village called *Brightling*. It is ſurrounded with woods and downs in a beautiful variety: from it you have a moſt extenſive proſpect, commanding a fine view of the Suſſex coaſt, enriched by the continual motion of the veſſels, whoſe ſwelling canvas courts the riſing breeze, and delights the eye of the ſpectator.

On a clear day may alſo be diſcovered, the Cliffs of Dover; and with a glaſs, the oppoſite ſhores of France. The vales encompaſſing it, are adorned with woods, meadows, hop-grounds corn-fields, towns and villages; ſo beautifully intermingled, as though art had conſpired with nature to make every thing appear grand and irregularly beautiful.—John Fuller, Eſq. the nephew and heir of the laſt proprietor, has made great improvements in the houſe and grounds.

ROTHERFIELD,

A ſmall town about ſix mile ſouth of Tunbridge-Wells, ſituated in the wild of Suſſex, and

and of great eminence in point of ſituation, b
of no importance. The roads all around it a
much improved, and by the exertion of th
inhabitants, will ſoon be in a very good ſtat
The pariſh is very extenſive, and the livin
valued in the King's books at 27l. 12s. 6d.
in the gift of Lord Abergavenny.

The church is dedicated to St. Dennis; an
has nothing in it remarkable except the arche
cieling, which is made of cheſnut wood, in th
gothic ſtile.

About the year 800, Berthwald, Duke o
the South Saxons, founded a convent of monk
at this place, ſubordinate to the Abbey of S
Dennis in France, of which there is not at pre
ſent the leaſt remains.

MAYFIELD,

A ſmall town in Suſſex, about eight mile
ſouth of Tunbridge-Wells; ſituated on th
Turnpike-road leading through Frant, to Eaſt
Bourn, on the coaſt of Suſſex.

The town is ſituated upon the top of a hill
and commands a fine proſpect of the South
Downs

owns, between East-bourne and Brighthelm-one. The road from Frant thither is very lly, and affords many pleasant and different spects. In summer time it is rather sandy, t firm and good.

The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, and e vicarage, though situated in the diocese of ichester, is a peculiar subordinate to the ju-diction of the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had once a mptuous palace in this town, of which there l are some very considerable remains; where e preserved the tongs and anvil of St. Dun-n, together with some other relicts of popish perstition.

The famous Sir Thomas Gresham purchased e Archbishop's Palace, which seems to have en his principal seat; as the furniture belong-g to it was estimated at above 7,550l. which s a prodigious sum in that early age of com-rce, and greatly superior to the value of all other houses put together. One room in s house was called the Queen's Chamber, but

but whether from being viſited by Queen E-
zabeth or not does not appear.

There are ſome good houſes in Mayfield, a
as it is inhabited by ſeveral opulent famil
who have hitherto retained ſo much of the ſo
ſenſe of our anceſtors, as to expend the prod
of their eſtates at home, it wears the plea
appearance of plenty.

CROWBOROUGH-HILL

Is about ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Tunbri
Wells, over which runs the Turnpike-r
from Tunbridge-Wells to Brighthelmſtone
at the top of the hill, on a clear day, is a
opening towards Eaſt-Bourne, where the oc
is very diſcernable, and the ſailing of ve
very eaſily diſtinguiſhed with the naked e
from whence there is alſo an extenſive vie
the wild of Suſſex, which has been, not
aptly, compared to a flat ſea lying bene
the hill, with here and there an houſe
church, which, to carry on the ſimilitude,
ſome reſemblance to ſhips on the ocean, w
the hilly downs form a bold ſhore, at tw
miles diſtance on the other ſide.

On this wild common, ſome years ago, a
chapel and ſchool was erected, by the
ious charity of Sir Henry Fermor, of Se-
aks; who, by his laſt will, left the ſum of
l. for this purpoſe, and alſo a ſufficient
to keep it in repair for ever; and to pro-
for the maintenance of a clergyman and a
lmaſter, as well as for the cloathing and
ating of forty poor boys and girls belonging
otherfield and Buxted pariſhes. The chil-
are to continue four years at this ſchool,
be inſtructed in the important articles of
ing, writing, and vulgar arithmetic.

The good effects of this noble charity are
conſpicuous in that wild country, whoſe
abitants were more like ſavages than mem-
of a civilized nation, till they had this op-
unity of cultivation.

This chapel and ſchool-houſe are built in a
elevated ſituation, and therefore eaſily ſeen
Tunbridge-Wells Common*.

* Henry Fermor died the ſecond of June, 1734.
whole ſum he left to Crowborough was 9,cool.
es which he left, in various other charities, ſo
s made the whole amount to more than 20,cool.

From the top of this hill, continuing
Turnpike-road to the diſtance of ſeven m
further, is the town of

UCKFIELD,

A ſmall, though neat town, ſituate on
declivity of a gentle hill, in the neighbourh
of which are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats; on
which is newly built, and belongs to Ge
Medley, Eſq. called *Buxted-Place*. Uckf
is reckoned the firſt ſtage from Tunbri
Wells, and one of the ſtages from Londo
Brighthelmſtone; yet the place itſelf cont
nothing worth recommending to the atten
of the traveller, but a good inn, the Que
Head, where he will find the beſt of accom
dations of every kind. There is another
leads from Tunbridge-Wells, through Gro
bridge and Maresfield, to this place, wh
makes it the ſame diſtance, although no
pleaſant in its courſe, therefore loſes the
ference.

WITHYHAM,

Is about ſeven miles weſt of Tunbridge W
and is the antient eſtate and ſeat of the n
far

ily of the Sackvilles. The pariſh church he general burying-place of this very antient ily, who have, for many generations back, n all interred here. The chapel in which y lie was rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Dorſet, o was himſelf buried in it, in 1624.

Among the epitaphs on the monuments of noble family, there is the following, wrote the celebrated Mr. Pope :—

On CHARLES, Earl of DORSET.

DORSET, the grace of courts, the muſes pride,
Patron of arts, and judge of nature, dy'd!
The ſcourge of pride, tho' ſanctify'd or great,
Of fops in learning, and of knaves in ſtate:
Yet ſoft his nature, tho' ſevere his lay,
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay.
Bleſt ſatyriſt! who touch'd the mean ſo true,
As ſhew'd, vice had his hate and pity too.
Bleſt courtier! who cou'd king and country pleaſe,
Yet ſacred keep his friendſhips and his eaſe.
Bleſt peer! his great forefather's ev'ry grace
Reflecting and reflected in his race;
Where other Buckhurſts, other Dorſets ſhine,
And patriots ſtill, or poets, deck the line.

The manſion houſe is called

STONELAND.

It belongs to the Duke of Dorſet, of wh
it is rented by Viſcount Lord Sackville.

The building itſelf is ſmall, though com
and neat; ſurrounding which is an excee
pleaſant, although not an extenſive park.

The road leading to it, is through Gro
bridge, and forms a very ſhady and pleaſant
in ſummer time. The riding within the p
is extremely pleaſant, for which enjoymen
is always kept open to admit ſtrangers.

The parſonage-houſe was rebuilt by the
incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Bale, in a very
gant manner. Its ſituation is rendered hi
pleaſant, by a fine open proſpect in f
which is extended many miles over a well
proved country.

The late curate of Withyham, a good-na
worthy man, opened a ſchool in this pa
which met with great encouragement from
ſurrounding farmers; and, as he was eq
atte

BRITISH
3 MY 75
MUSEUM

BUCKHERST, SUSSEX.

Publish'd Oct.r 17.th 1786. by J. Sprange Tunbridge Wells.

entive to the morals and learning of the chil-
n placed under his care, he thereby rendered
nſelf extenſively uſeful to his country, and
the ſame time ſet an example which deſerves
imitation of other curates in different parts
the kingdom, who, after the ſucceſs he met
h, though their pariſhes be ever ſo thin of
habitants, need not deſpair of adding to their
mmw ſtipends, if they would be as diligent
merit the eſteem and confidence of their
iſhioners.

BUCKHURST,

s an antient manor in the pariſh of Withy-
, which gives title of Earl to the Duke
Dorſet.

This was antiently the principal ſeat of the
kvilles, to whom it devolved from Ralph de
ne, by his daughter and co-heireſs Ela, the
e of Jordan de Sackville, from whom this
ble family is lineally deſcended.

This old manſion was a very large and ſtrong
ſe, when inhabited by its noble proprietors;
, ſince the Earl of Dorſet obtained Knowle,

in

in Kent, from the Crown, has been ſo tota
neglected, that it is now entirely gone to deca
though it is ſaid, its ruins are ſtill well wo
the inſpection of the admirers of antient arc
tecture; one tower in particular, which w
one of the angular gateways, is ſtill ſtanding i
tire, and is an excellent piece of workmanſhi
Near it are the remains of the antient hall, no
converted into a barn; in which the Man
Courts are always held to this time.

BOLEBROOK.

From Buckhurſt, at about two miles diſtanc
is the remains of another antient ſeat, call
Bolebrook, the property of Viſcount Lo
Sackville, which is well worth the attenti
of the curious: It appears to have been a ve
large manſion, built of brick. That part of o
of the angles now ſtanding, is made into a fa
houſe; and the large gateway which is inti
is inhabited by a workman and his family.

It has two turrets in front, one of whi
being overgrown with ivy, gives it a venerab
and pleaſing appearance from the lawn befo
it.

KIDBROOK

dert del. *H. Vaughan sculp.*

BOLEBROOKE SUSSEX.

Pubd by J. Sprange, Tunbridge Wells, June 1. 1793.

above

5 MY 75

KIDBROOK,

About nine miles weſt of Tunbridge-Wells, the manſion houſe of the Right Honourable Lord Abergavenny.

It is an elegant ſtructure, in the modern taſte, ſituated in a very wild and pleaſant country, which abounds with a conſiderable quantity of game of all kinds.

And near it are the remains of

BRAMBLETY,

An antient building, which was built by Sir Henry Compton, in the beginning of the laſt century; and though much of this edifice has been taken down of late years, to repair other buildings on the eſtate, enough ſtill remains to afford great entertainment to the curious traveller:—the Compton arms being over the gate, impaled with the Montagues; and high above

above it, on another ſtone in form of a lozen
are theſe letters and date :

it is now the property of —— Biddulph, E
of Burton, in the county of Suſſex.

EAST-GRINSTEAD,

Is ſituated at the northern extremity of Suſſ
almoſt on the borders of Surry and Kent,
about thirteen miles from the Wells. It is
antient town, which came to the family of
Sackvilles about the time of Henry III.

Robert the ſecond Earl of Dorſet, in
reign of King James I. left by his laſt w
1000l. to build a college in this town, for thi
one poor unmarried perſons: namely, twen
one men, and ten women; and his lordſ
endowed this hoſpital with 330l. per ann.
their maintenance, and ordered it to be cal

it now is, *Sackville College*. It is a ſtrong ne building, ſituated at one end of the town, well contrived for the purpoſe.

The church is a large and well proportioned lding, remarkably light and airy withinſide, much admired for the ſimplicity and ele- ce of its porch and ſteeple.

The town itſelf is irregularly built, with only or three tolerable houſes in it, the others ng very mean; but, as it is the great tho- ghfare to Lewes, it has a good trade, and Crown is ſaid to be as good an inn as any Suſſex.

This town is a borough by preſcription, and s two members to parliament, who are ted by about thirty-five burgage holders, the rning officer being the bailiff, choſen by a at the Duke of Dorſet's Court-leet.

Henry II. granted a charter for a monthly ket here; and the Lent Aſſizes are always l at Eaſt-Grinſtead, and the Summer Aſſizes Lewes and Horſham alternately. It has four

 fairs

fairs in the year, and ſome of them are v
conſiderable for Welch runts, and all ot
cattle; which are brought here in great plen
to ſupply the farmers of Kent, Suſſex a
Surry.

CLATFORD,

The ſeat of James Evelyn, Eſq. is ſaid to
an extreme good houſe: it is in the neighbo
hood of this town on the Surry ſide; and t
vellers who are obliged to ſtop at Eaſt-Grinſte
for refreſhment, can ſcarce ſpend their ti
better than in ſurveying it. The ſituation
this houſe is very pleaſant, but being ſurround
with meadows watered by running ſtreams, a
having its neighbouring hills covered w
wood, ſo as to make it a delightful ſummer
treat; but the badneſs of the roads all arou
it, except the turnpike, renders it a diſagre
ble winter ſituation.

The PAPER MILLS,

Are ſituated on the river Medway, about fo
miles from Tunbridge-Wells, on the road le
ing to Penſhurſt, by Lankinton-green; and
the property of Mr. William Stidolph. T
mills and appertenancies are large and comm
dio

ous, and noted for making fine writing paper; they are now more eſſentially employed in making cartridge-papers, to ſupply the Ordinance at the tower of London: which commiſſion, Mr. Stidolph has lately acquired thro' the intereſt of the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Sackville.

The river, together with the dam belonging to theſe mills, produces fine ſport in angling during the ſummer ſeaſon, which frequently induces the company to make a day's paſtime there, by leave of the good-natured owner; who is willing to render them every aſſiſtance, to make the ſport more agreeable and ſucceſsful.

PENN's ROCKS.

So called from the owner, Mr. Penn, and the ſituation, being ſurrounded with rocks; by which it has a very romantic appearance.

There is a very bad carriage road to it from Tunbridge Wells, leading thro' Groombridge, about three miles from thence; there is alſo a pleaſant and nearer bridle road, over the Foreſt by Eridge Green and Hamſel Furnace. The road either

way, as you approach the ſpot, is truly ro
tic and pictureſque; and the ſituation of
houſe beggars all deſcription.

It was originally built by one of the n
family of the Penns, who at that time reſi
there, fenced in ſome grounds about it fo
park, which was well ſtocked with deer,
laid out pleaſure grounds and neat gardens,
which on the whole, rendered it awfully gra

It now belongs to Mr. Oſborne of Wit
ham, ſome of whoſe family reſides there;
although the park is chiefly converted
tilled land, and the grounds in the whole c
poſe a good farm, yet the ſituation of the ho
with ſome remains of the former ſtate of
gardens and ornamental trees ſtill left to vi
make it one of the deſirable and pleaſant air
from Tunbridge-Wells.

ANE

NECDOTES.

N the year 1746, ſeveral gentlemen talk-
ing of the ſalubrity of the air of Tunbridge
ells, and its environs, at Mrs. Evans's Coffee
uſe, the celebrated Beau Naſh, who was pre-
t, related the following anecdote:

That in the younger part of life, having by
rious diſſipations got into a very declining
te of health, and that after ſtruggling with
for ſome time, he applied to that well-known
d ingenious phyſician, Dr. Pellett, then at
th, (who uſed to attend Tunbridge-Wells)
ho ſaid, "Naſh, you are really in a bad way,
t as I know you have a good ſtamina, atten-
ely follow the advice that I ſhall give you,
d I have not the leaſt doubt but you will re-
ver:——you muſt immediately go down to
unbridge-Wells,"—but before he could pro-
ed any farther, Naſh cried out,—"Damn it,
"I cannot

I cannot drink the Tunbridge-Wells waters.—
" Softly, Naſh," ſays the Doctor, " I do
intend to preſcribe them; but go down and
into one of the little houſes upon Mount
phraim, and follow the regimen I ſhall mark
for you for a few weeks, and my life for yo
you will certainly recover." Mount Ephr
may be called the Montpelier of Englan
Naſh ſaid, he purſued the Doctor's advice,
ſoon found the good effects of it, by the e
re-eſtabliſhment of his health; and as he
not taſte the water, attributed his reco
ſolely to the purity of the air.

About the year 1725, and to the year 17
a fine but very large woman, whoſe name
Bell Cauſey, was extremely well known
thoſe days, for attending with her nymphs at
Ring in Hyde-Park, with oranges, noſeg
&c. as likewiſe for an expert conveyanc
billet-doux, &c. and promoting friendſhip
tween perſons of the higheſt rank. She
fided as abſolute governeſs at Tunbridge-W
for the above period, and directed the comp
in all their pleaſures and amuſements,—ra
ſubſcriptions for any perſons in diſtreſs,—

ſet of geniuſſes and gamblers allowed two
as a day to conduct their rooms, then the
ooms for play, except the Groom-porters,
time in the Wells; to which, after cha-
he conſtantly uſed to bring the company
ſſes, or other amuſing purpoſes. And the
ated Mrs. Chenevix, who about this time
an elegant toyſhop for her father, (the
known and original Mr. *Deard*, or Bubble
has been often heard to relate the aſtoniſh-
fluence this fame Bell Cauſey had on the
y and gentry, from her uſeful, affable,
enerous behaviour; expending every ſhil-
of her allowance in treating the company
jellies, oranges, biſcuits, &c. kept a plen-
able, and gave every day all that was left
poor, by whom ſhe was adored.

e perſon who furniſhed this anecdote of
as himſelf heard Mrs. Chenevix ſay, that
any entertainment was wanted to amuſe
ompany, or any ſubſcription for a raffle, or
ty to be collected, it was Bell's conſtant
n to place herſelf at the top of the ſteps
g to the Walks, and as the company came
chapel, with her apron ſpread in both
huſſle them as they do chickens, to any

place

place, and for any purpoſe ſhe wanted them
and if ſhe eſpy'd any new-comer of rank,
immediately wiſhed them much joy of arri
ſo ſeaſonably, when there was an opportu
of their entertaining the company with a
lic breakfaſt, tea-drinking, &c. and ſo great
her influence at the Wells, that ſhe would
ſuffer the great *Beau Naſh* to have any po
there while ſhe lived, and abſolutely kept
from the place till ſhe died; when he, the
next year attended, took the lead, and n
and generouſly followed her example in
moting union, and every poſſible public en
tainment for the company, at the noted C
Bath on Ruſthall Common, the Fiſh-ponds
the Great-Rooms, the Coffee-houſes, &c.
Scarce a day, and never a week together pa
during his whole reign, without ſome of t
amuſements; and he always expreſſed his
pleaſure at the company's breakfaſting at ho
or any where but at the above places.—
civil and polite Mr. Caulet ſucceeded him,
followed his generous ſteps.

From or about the year 1735, to the d
of Mr. Naſh, which was about 1756, the n
ber of ſingular characters that frequented

ells at the ſeaſon, was remarkable:—The firſt which was a little deformed mortal, called d Rawlins, the Wells Cryer, who gained title by being taken to London by the fa- s Duke of Wharton, ridiculouſly but richly d, and introduced by him into ſome of the clubs in London. He was remarkable for ng the *Touting Song*, and ſpeaking ſome hes relating to the place, taught him by Duke;—but he remained ſo proud after this acquired title, that he went mad, and ſo in the pariſh workhouſe.

nother very low but ſenſible character, was ld ſhaped figure, a natural ſon of the late Robert Walpole, ſaid a thouſand ſmart s to the company, and was reckoned more Sir Robert than any of his children; as be ſeen from a print which was taken of bout that time. Several generous attempts made by the family to drag him from this of life, but without effect. When the nt Sir Edward Walpole viſited the Wells, llow often uſed to ſay to the company—

he wondered his brother did not take more e of him.

There was likewiſe a tall meagre figur
mad woman, called *Lady Tunbridge*, who
fantaſtically dreſſed, and was conſtantly wal
and talking to herſelf when the company
upon the Walks, and not being any ways
chievous, picked up a comfortable ſubſiſten

But the moſt ſingular characters were
Phips, called *Dame Fortune*, and *Beggar*
called *Berwick Jack*, both well known and
membered, whoſe very poignant and ſen
ſtrokes, at many diſtinguiſhed perſons, wo
if they could be collected, afford no ſmal
muſement to the public; in ſhort, by thei
miliarity with the ſervants in families, and
ſecrets they got into by that means, they
many haughty characters in ſuch awe, a
extort ſufficient for their ſupport.

About the year 1737, when every ſpe
of play, as Hazard, Pharaoh, Ace of He
&c. was encouraged, and which brought d
ſhoals of gamblers of every denomination
ſtation, the following curious circumſta
happened.

A Jen

A Jemmy Gilbert (as he was called) who
ried the daughter of Mr. Vandernan, who
ered, extended and kept the Great-Rooms,
the Walks, and the well-known Lawrence
ney, both of the black legg'd tribe, being
Chapel one Sunday, and ſetting together,
. *Okill*, a very ſingular character, then Clerk
the ſaid Chapel, kept a ſmall lodging houſe
Mount-Sion, and always gave out that pſalm
hich ſays, *Mount Sion is a pleaſant place*, till
had let his houſe; and he as uſual giving
t this pſalm, "Odds zounds," ſays Sidney,
poor *Okill* has not yet let his houſe," of
ich Gilbert ſeemed to take no notice, but
aring in the courſe of the week, that *Okill*
d let his houſe, he went very familiarly
him, wiſhed him joy of it, aſked him to
ink a glaſs, and told him how glad he was,
d at the ſame time ſaid to him, "Maſter *Okill*,
wiſh you would oblige me by giving out the
me pſalm you did laſt Sunday, as it is a favo-
te one of mine."—To which *Okill* anſwered,
No, Sir; I never do that after I have let
y houſe:" but Gilbert ſhipping half a-crown
nto his hand, and hoping he would oblige a
iend, the other promiſed that he would. On
hich Gilbert, took care to ſeat himſelf cloſe

to Sidney the next Sunday, and when *O*
gave out the uſual pſalm, Sidney exclaimed
before, but ſeemingly with more concer
when Gilbert told him, he heard that *Okill*
let his houſe, which Sidney ſaying he was ſ
he had not, and Gilbert declaring, that he
heard it from a perſon he could poſitiv
depend on, and Sidney ſtill obſtinately inſiſt
that he was very ſure he had not, Gilbert aſ
him if he would bett any thing of it; to wh
the other ſaid that he would, and offered to
him *Ten Guineas.*—Gilbert agreed, and the b
was thus made, won, and poſitively paid.

About the year 1735, Mr. Naſh being
formed that one of the inhabitants had, to obl
a family who had taken part of his houſe, p
cured a card table from London, went to
houſe under pretence of taking the other p
and deſiring to ſee that which was let, ſaw
card table, and immediately aſked the landl
which of the Rooms it belonged to, and if
perſon it was for, was ſo ill as not to be capa
of attending the Rooms?—To which he
ſwered, "That he had bought the table for
uſe of his lodgers, who were very well, but
not chuſe to go to the *Public Rooms.*"—
"Wh

Why," says Nash, "what a puppy you must not to know, that the principal support of Wells, your houses, and every beneficial cumstance attending the place, depends en- ly on the company's frequenting the rooms, when once that ceases, be assured the Wells drop:"—ordered him to put the table by, he should command it to be broken; and re- says, he absolutely put his threats in ex- tion.

One very singular and extraordinary charac- was an old gentleman named Dunmall, who an inhabitant, lived in, and owned the use now Mr. King's, on the Wells Common, very handsome but profligate man, with a of hair as white as snow; and was call'd *Prophet*. declaring that he had been in the ld ever since the creation, and that he should er die; and positively asserted, that he was ected in every affair of consequence by the gel Gabriel, from whom he constantly re- ived orders, some of them the most extrava- nt and whimsical that can possibly be imagin- —He absolutely asserted to the famous Lord esterfield, who was asking him, "From the g time he had been in the world, if he re-

membered

membered or knew any thing of Jonas bei
the whale's belly."—" Yes, my Lord,
well: for I was with him, and a dark pla
was; and between ourselves, for a Pro
Jonas was a great coward, &c.

This gentleman was a convincing proo
the great power and effect of the Mi
Waters of this place; and that they are n
be trifled with, we may learn from the fol
ing very singular anecdote:—

One morning about eleven o'clock Mr. I
mall went down to the Sussex-Tavern on h
back, then kept by the well-known Jack T
(the person who first built the Sussex G
Rooms) and calling for him, " Jack," say
" I have received an order from the A
Gabriel, to drink eighteen gills of white
before I get off my horse,"—and positively
Todd has often declared, did so—rode
quietly away, and appeared upon the Wal
usual, in a day or two, perfectly well. Bu
a few days after, he went on horseback, to
back of the Water-dippers hall, and said, "
had received an order from his Angel Ga
to drink eighteen glasses of the Well w
wit

out getting off his horſe," which he like-
did, and went home as before, but it threw
into ſo violent a fever, that he was not
to ſtir out, or appear on the Walks for
e than three weeks after.

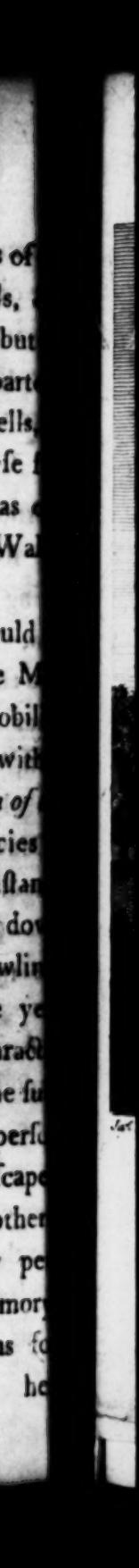
Another of his whimſical orders was, that
day meeting a pedlar on the road, and
ing him his name, which the man telling
, Mr. Dunmall ſaid to him, " Are you
that is your real name ?" To which the
er anſwering in the affirmative,—" Why,
n," ſays he, " I have an order from the
gel Gabriel to give you *Ten Guineas*;"—
Have ye !" ſays the pedlar, " and the ſame
gel has bleſs'd me with an order to receive
—On which Dunmall immediately gave him
money.

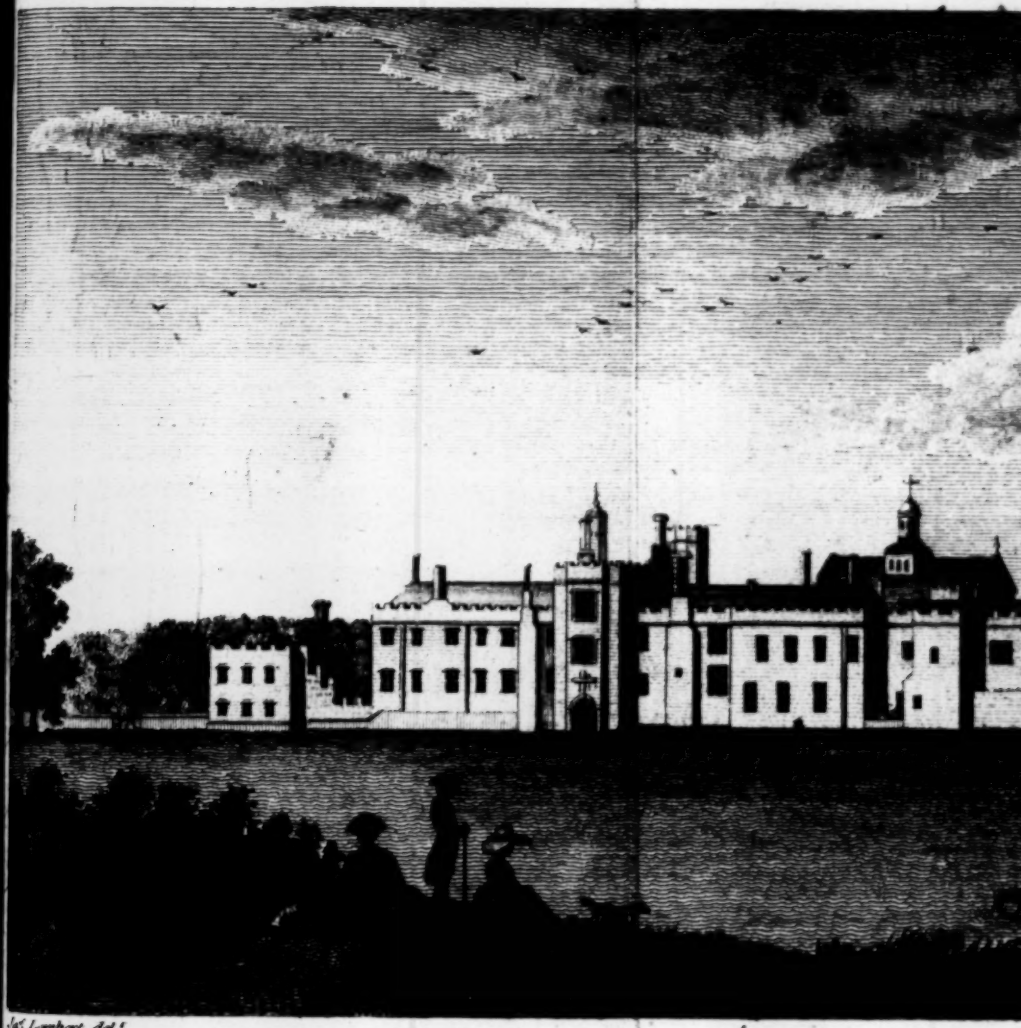
Another odd diminutive figure, but a moſt
ſible, honeſt, and ingenious man, at this
e, was the little Mr. Logan, the Fan Pain-
who for ſome years kept ſhop at the ex-
me end of the Walks; from whence he could
the whole company, and conſtantly deline-
any particular character among them in his
ns, ſo as to be immediately known by their
forms.

forms, which he introduced in his views of
Walks, the Cold-Bath, the Fiſh-Ponds,
and for which he had conſtant employ; but
character, good ſenſe, jokes and ſmart repart
are better remembered at the Hot Wells,
Briſtol, where he lived till within theſe
years, and died much reſpected. He was
ginal dwarf to the Prince and Princeſs of Wa

But among all theſe characters it would
unpardonable to forget the memorable M
Sarah Porter, ſo well known to all the nobil
and gentry reſorting to the Wells, till wit
the year 1762, and truly called the *Queen of*
Touters; as no one ever carried the ſpecies
begging or ſoliciting your pecuniary aſſiſtan
ſo high as ſhe did. When *Naſh* came firſt do
to the Ball-Room, which was at the Bowlin
Green, on Mount Sion, till about the ye
1739, he brought this ſtrange ſingular charac
to his Rooms on the Walks, to ſolicit the ſu
ſcriptions for him, and there was not a perſ
of the leaſt rank or credit that ſhe let eſcape
ſhe pretended to know the fathers, mother
uncles, aunts, and every relation of any pe
ſons of diſtinction; had a ſhrewd memor
and could recollect or forget whatever was ſo

he





Jas. Lambert del.

PENSHURST-PLACE, *in Kent, formerly belongi*

Published by J. Sprange, Bookseller, *Tunbr*

H. Lobley sculp.t

y belonging to the Earl of LEICESTER.

Bookseller, *Tunbridge Wells.*

her in
door,
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known
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away."

She
and no
nious,

her intereſt;—uſed to ſtand at the Ball-Room door, and make ſome thouſand curtſeys in a day;—had not the leaſt faith or inclination to truſt, and if any individual did not immediately ſubſcribe to her, ſhe would take her book, pen and ink in her hand, and follow them all round the room when it was full of company, which made many of them often very angry; but rating, ſwearing at her, or any other ſevere method, was never known to put her out of humour, or make her uncivil to the company.

The young folks would often teize her by calling to her, and letting her know, there were two or three gentlemen, who they believed to be foreigners, had ſlipt by her up the Walks; when ſhe would be in the utmoſt anxiety, and when they ſaid to her, "What are you ſo uneaſy for, they'll ſoon be back again."—She would anſwer, "I don't know that, for I have known more than one drop down dead before returning, and many that have ſlipt quite away."

She valued herſelf much upon her intrepidity, and not giving up in any matter; and an ingenious, droll, American parſon, who made him-

ſelf very familiar with her, in aſking her ſome of the anecdotes of her life, got many laughable and ſingular ſecrets from her; one of which was, "The value ſhe had for herſelf, from being deſcended in a direct line from the Engliſh women in the time of the Danes, who cut all their huſbands throats the firſt night of their marriage."

A print of this ſtrange perſon was made, after a fine picture of Vandermiſſon's, and is to be ſeen on the Walks; and though very ſcarce, what remains are to be had of Mr. SPRANGE, the publiſher of this hiſtory.

A LIST

A LIST OF THE LODGING HOUSES, THEIR SITUATION, NAMES of the OWNERS, and principal ROOMS in each.

	Parlours	Chambers	Stables for
On BISHOP'S DOWN.			
MRS. Shorey, *late Lady Buchan* †	3	5	7
Ditto, *late Doble's* —	4	4	12
Ditto, *her White House* —	2	4	4
On MOUNT-EPHRAIM.			
Mrs. Johnson, *late Field's* —	3	6	6
Late Weller's *Stone House* — †	3	8	7
Mrs. Sheppard — — †	4	3	18

		P.	C.	S.
Mrs. Scifely — —		2	4	4
Mr. Sawyer, *adjoining Morley's*		2	3	0
— Stapley's *New Houſe* —		2	3	4
— C. Stapley, *Upper Houſe*	†	4	5	15
— Thomas Jarrett —	* †	5	7	16
Mrs. Hayward, *Culverden Gate*		1	2	0
Lady Huntingdon, *Culverden row*	†	4	5	15
Mrs. Richardſon, *ditto* —		2	3	0
Mr. Calverly, *ditto* —		3	4	10
— Delves, *late Weller, ditto*	†	4	7	10
On the Side of MOUNT-EPHRAIM.				
Mrs. Marſdin's *New Houſe, ditto*		2	4	0
— Robert Fry — —		2	4	0
— Cranwell's, *ditto* —		2	5	0
— D. Latter, *on London Road*	†	3	5	9
— Marſdin, *late Lane's, on ditto*	†	4	4	6
— King's — —		4	4	6
— Pope, *late Seamer's* —	†	3	5	6
— Jeffery's, *at the Gate* —	†	2	4	6
— C. Stapley's *Lower houſe*	†	4	6	12
— Dr. Lamont, *Holly Buſh*		3	4	6
Mr. R. Skinner, *near Cold-bath*	†	4	5	10
— Ditto, *his New-houſe* —		2	4	8
— Ditto, *another* —		2	4	4
On MOUNT-PLEASANT.				
Mrs. Marſdin, *late Willett's*	†	3	5	6
— Gratton — —	†	5	8	30

On Mount-Sion, *fronting* Mount-Ephraim.

		P.	C.	S.
Mr. Edward Mercer, *late Seal's*		3	6	7
— Ditto, *Smaller houſe, late ditto*		2	5	6

At the Foot of MOUNT-SION.

Mr. Downard, *oppoſite Grove Houſe*		3	3	4
— Philipot — —		2	3	6
— Doyle, *Lower Houſe* —		2	5	20
— Richard Stapley —		3	5	0
— Ditto, *New Houſe* —		1	3	0
— Robert Skinner, *New-Street*	*	4	4	8
— Jonathan Auſten, *late Cripp's*		1	2	0
— Jacob Lewis — —		2	2	0
— Edward Strange —		3	4	0
— Leonard Scotchburn —		3	5	0
— Dunage — —		3	5	8
— Mitchell, *late White's* —		4	4	0
— Gratton, *Great Houſe*	*	10	10	11
— Ditto, *Little Grove Houſe*		2	3	4
— Ditto, *Second Apartment to ditto*		1	2	0

Near the WALKS.

Mr. W. Camfield, *Chapel-yard*	*	2	4	8
Mrs. Hodges, *a Boarding-Houſe, called* Chapel-Houſe	*	7	8	0

On Mount Sion.

		P.	C.	S.
Mr. John Fry, *further Grove Houſe*		4	5	10
— George Fry, *middle ditto*		4	8	12
— Ditto, *hither ditto* —		4	5	8
— Quinell, *late Richard Delves*	*	4	12	20
— Mitchell, *late Walker's*		2	3	0
— Edward Strange, *Green Pales*	*	5	9	0
— Pope, *Bow windows, Green pales*		2	3	0
— Parman, *late Newnham's*		4	5	7
— Ditto, *late Widow Fry's*		4	5	0

On the Top of Mount-Sion, *near the* Bowling-Green *and* Great Grove.

Mr. Joſeph Delves —		3	5	17
— Richard Jeffery, *late S. Jeffery*		5	5	12
— Richard Delves, *Home Houſe*	†	2	8	10
— Willett — —	†	3	4	6
— Richard Delves, *late Aſhe's*	†	2	7	10
— Richard Fry —		4	5	7
— Doyle, *Upper houſe* —	†	2	6	5
— Thomas Wood's —	†	3	7	12
Miſs Wood's *two houſes adjoining, each containing*		3	6	8
Mr. Powell, *late Johnſton's*		2	4	4
— John Fry — —		2	5	0

On the WALKS.

		P.	C.	S.
Mr. W. Friend, ſen. *Lower houſe*	*	3	5	0
– Ditto, *Flat houſe* —	*	2	6	0

Oppoſite the WALKS.

Mrs. Kipping, *late Gloceſter Tavern*	*	2	6	0
Mr. Robert Cripps —		2	6	0
– Robinſon, *late Morris*	* †	2	3	0
– Ditto, *Small end, adjoining*	* †	2	2	0
– John Fry, *Cabinet Maker*		1	3	2
– Cheeſman, *largeſt Apartment*		2	5	0
– Ditto, *ſmall ditto, adjoining*		2	3	0
– Sprange, *late Widow Mercer's*		2	4	3
Mrs. Baker — —		2	6	0
Mr. Goldſtone, *Great Apartment*		2	5	7
– Ditto, *Smaller, adjoining*		2	4	7

Adjoining the upper End of the WALK

Mr. Goldſtone, *Round-about Houſe*		1	2	4

Near the upper End of the WALK.

Mr. Bennett, *late Newnham's*	†	2	3	6

Theſe

☞ Thoſe marked thus *, are frequently divided into ſmall apartments.

Thoſe marked thus †, have garden and other ground belonging.

Thoſe houſes that have ſtabling belonging, have likewiſe coach-houſes in proportion; and every houſe contains garrets, kitchens, and under offices in proportion to the other rooms.

THE

The Going-out and Coming-in

OF THE

STAGE COACHES, WAGGONS and POST.

PARMAN's

STAGE-COACH to LONDON,

SETS out from *Tunbridge-Wells*, every Morning at SEVEN o'Clock, Sundays excepted) through Tunbridge, Sevenoaks, Farnborough, Bromley and Lewiſham; and arrives at the *Golden-Croſs* Inn, *Charing-Croſs*, *London*, about TWO in the Afternoon; and ſets out from thence at SEVEN every Morning The Fare to *Tunbridge Wells* is 10s.—Each Paſſenger is allowed 14lb. of Luggage; all above to be paid for at 1d. per lb. and ſo in Proportion for Paſſengers and Luggage to any Part of the Road. Out-ſide Paſſengers, and Children in Lap, Half-Price.

Cheeſman's London Waggon,

Sets out from Tunbridge-Wells, during the Summer Seaſon, every Monday and Thurſday Morning, about EIGHT o'Clock; and arrives at the *Old King's-Head Inn*, in the Borough of Southwark, every Tueſday and Friday about EIGHT o'Clock in the Morning; returns from thence on the ſame Evenings, and arrives at *Tunbridge-Wells*, Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Carries Goods at per Hundred Weight; and Parcels book'd at the Inn in Southwark, and at his Warehouſe, Tunbridge Wells.

Chapman and *Bennett*,

(Late Camfield's) London Waggon,

Sets out from Tunbridge-Wells, during the Summer Seaſon, every Monday and Thurſday Morning about EIGHT o'Clock; and arrives at the *Nag's-Head Inn*, in the Borough of Southwark, every Tueſday and Friday, about EIGHT o'Clock in the Morning;—returns from thence the ſame Evenings, and arrives at *Tunbridge-Wells*, Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Carries Goods at per Hundred Weight; and Parcels book'd at the above Inn, and at Mr. *Bennett's*, the Duke of York, Tunbridge-Wells.

The MAIL,

Arrives every Morning from London about EIGHT o'Clock, (Mondays excepted) and goes out every Evening at Six o'Clock, except Saturdays. The Poſtage of a ſingle Letter to, or from London, is *Four-pence.*

N. B. All *Foreign* or *Croſs-poſt* Letters, are to be given to the Perſon belonging to the Office, and not put in the Box, with the Letters for London; as Bags are made up, and Accounts kept reſpectively.

Letters for any Part of England, muſt paſs through London, except to thoſe Places which are mentioned under, and are in the Delivery of

The CROSS-POST,

Which ſets out every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Sunday* Morning, immediately after the Mail's Arrival from London, for, and arrives at the following Places the ſame Evening, *viz.*

Aſhburnham
Appledore
Beckley
Bodiam
Brightling
Burwaſh
Beauport
Boreham
Breede
Broomham
Bexhill
Benenden
Battle
Bidenden
Brenchley
Catsfield
Crowhurſt
Cranbrook
Couſley Wood
Dallington
Ewhurſt
Ebony
Etchingham
Flimwell
Fairlight
Frittenden
Fair Crouch
Goudhurſt
Gardiner-Street
Gertling
Glaſtenbury
Goford-Green
Guildford
Hartley
Hawhurſt
Heathfield
Hornſhurſt
Hurſtmonceux
Hollington
Highalden
Hoon-Place
Headcorn
Haſtings
Horſmonden
Ickleſham
Iden
Kennorten
Leigh-Green
Milkhouſe-Street
Munfield
Matfield-Green
Newenden
Northiam
Nenfield

Ore
Penhurſt
Pett
Peaſmarſh
Playden
Roſehill
Rotherbridge
Rolvenden
Sandhurſt
Scotney
Salehurſt
Seddleſcomb
St. Mary of Caſtle
St. Leonards
Siſingherſt
Staplehurſt
Sidley Green
Stone
Smarden
Sprivers
Scotney
Ticehurſt
Tenterden
Udimore
Vinehall
Warbleton
Wartlington
Wartling
Weſtfield
Wilſley
Wareham
Winchelſea
Witterſham
Wadhurſt
Woodchurch

☞ A Bye-bag is made up the ſame Evening, for *Tunbridge*, *Sevenoaks*, and *Bromley:* Letters for which Places, and the Villages in their Neighbourhood, are within the *Croſs-Poſt* Delivery, therefore will be delivered without firſt going to London, or paying otherwiſe than for *Bye*, or *Croſs-Poſt* Letters.

USEFUL

USEFUL ROADS

LEADING FROM

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS,

DESCRIBED.

DIFFERENT ROADS TO LONDON.

The direct Post-Road.

TO	Miles		Miles
TUNBRIDGE	6	Bromley —	4
Sevenoaks —	7	London —	10
Farnborough	9	Total	36

Another Road to LONDON.

Tunbridge —	5	Chiſlehurſt —	6
Mereworth —	8	Eltham —	3
Wrotham —	7	New-Croſs —	2
Cray —	7	London —	2
		Total	40

Another Road to LONDON.

Sevenoaks	—	13	Godſtone	—	7
Sundridge	—	3	Croydon	—	10
Braſtead	—	2	London	—	10
Weſterham	—	5		Total	50

Another Road to LONDON.

Crowborough		7	Eaſt-Grinſtead		3
Maresfield	—	5	Godſtone	—	10
Nutley	—	3	Croydon	—	10
Forreſt-Row		4	London	—	10
				Total	52

Another Road to LONDON.

Sevenoaks		13	Sutton Street		2
Otford	—	3	Darent	—	1
Shoreham	—	1	Dartford	—	2
Aynesford		3	London	—	16
Farmingham		1		Total	42

Short Road from TUNBRIDGE-WELLS *to* DARKING.

Riverhead	—	15	Bletchingly	—	8
Sundridge	—	2	Ryegate	—	4
Braſtead	—	2	Dorking	—	7
Weſterham		3		Total	41

Shorteſt Road from TUNBRIDGE-WELLS *to* SOUTHAMPTON.

Uckfield	—	14	Havant	—	9
Lewes	—	8	Portſdown	—	4
Brighthelmſton		8	Fareham	—	6
Findon	—	10	Botley	—	4
Arundel	—	10	Southampton		10
Chicheſter		9		Total	92

Another Road from TUNBRIDGE-WELLS *to* SOUTHAMPTON.

Sevenoaks	—	12	Guildford		10
Riverhead	—	6	Farnham		10
Weſterham		6	Alton	—	9
Godſtone	—	8	Alresford		10
Ryegate	—	6	Wincheſter		8
Dorking	—	7	Southampton		12
				Total	100
From Tunbridge-Wells to London					36
From London to Southampton					80
				Total	116

Poſt Road from TUNBRIDGE-WELLS *to* MARGATE.

Maidſtone		20	Canterbury		16
Sittingbourne		12	Margate		16
				Total	64

Summer Bridle-Road from Tunbridge-Wells, to Margate.

Goudhurſt —	11	Aſhford —	6
Biddenden —	7	Canterbury —	14
Betherſden —	7	Margate —	16
		Total	61

New Road, from Tunbridge-Wells, to Bath.

Farnborough	21	Hartford-Bridge	10
Croydon —	8	Baſingſtoke —	10
Mitcham —	3	Andover —	18
Kingſton —	8	Devizes —	26
Staines —	9	Bath —	18
Bagſhot —	9	Total	140

Direct Road from Tunbridge-Wells to Bath, through Brighthelmſton.

Uckfield —	14	Southwick —	8
Lewes —	8	Wickham —	4
Brighthelmſton	8	Waltham —	5
Findon —	10	Wincheſter	10
Arundel —	10	Stockbridge —	9
Chicheſter	9	Saliſbury —	14
Havant —	9	Bath —	36
		Total	154

From Tunbridge-Wells to Eaſt-Bourne.

Mayfield	8	Horſebridge —	4
Croſs-in-Hand	5	Eaſt-bourne —	8
Horham —	3	Total	28

Another Road to Eaſtbourne.

Uckfield	14	Horſebridge	6
Eaſt-Hoadley	5	Hailſham —	2
Croſs the Dicker, to		Eaſt-bourne	6
		Total	33

Pleaſant Excurſions from the Wells.

Battle —	22	Eaſt-bourne	5
Boreham-ſtreet	6	Lewes —	16
Pevenſey —	4	Brighthelmſton	8
Or, to Hawkhurſt	14	Wittriſham	8
Rye —	16	Tenterden	3

So on to Aſhford, Canterbury, *or back again.*

Or to Bourne	28	Newhaven	4
Weſt-Deane	5	Rottingden	5
Seaford	3	Brighthelmſton	3

EXCURSION from *Tunbridge-Wells*, to *Haſtings*, *Eaſt-Bourne*, *Brighthelmſton*, and *Portſmouth*.

		Miles
From Tunbridge-Wells, to Lamberhurſt		8
Rotherbridge	(*George Inn*)	10
Battle —	(*George Inn*)	8
Haſtings —	(*Swan Inn*) —	6
Boreham * —	(*Bull's Head*)	12
Eaſt-Bourne †, Sea-houſes	(*Ship*) —	9
Seaford —	(*Old Tree*)	8
Newhaven Bridge	(*New Inn*)	3
Brighthelmſton ‡	(*Caſtle*, or *Old Ship*)	9
	Total	73

From BRIGHTHELMSTON *to* PORTSMOUTH.

From Brighthelmſton, to Findon	10
Arundel — — —	10
Chicheſter — —	9
Havant — — —	9
Portſdown — — —	4
Total	42

* Lord Aſhburnham's Seat here, is worth Notice.

† Hurſtmonceux, and Mr. Hare's Houſe, ſituate between Boreham and Pevenſey Caſtle.

‡ Lord George Cavendiſh's Houſe at Eaſt-Bourne, and Beachey-Head, in the Road to Seaford.

From *Brighthelmſton* to *Margate.*

	Miles
From Brighthelmſton, to Newhaven	9
Seaford — (*Old Tree*)	3
Eaſt-Bourne (*Ship*, at the *Sea Houſes*)	8
Boreham* — (*Bull's Head*) —	9
Haſtings — (*Swan Inn*) —	12
Rye — (*George Inn*) —	8
New Romney (*New Inn*) —	13
Dymchurch † — —	4
Hythe ‡ — (*Swan*) —	5
Sandgate Caſtle — — —	3
Folkſtone — — —	3
Dover — (*Ship*) —	7
Deal — (*Hoop and Griffin*) —	7
Sandwich — — —	8
Margate — — —	8
Total	107

* The Seat of Lord Aſhburnham, worth Notice.

† Dymchurch Wall cannot eſcape Notice.

‡ A Stack of Human Bones.

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